New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI......NO. 1651. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SECOND EDITION

FRIDAY, ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

Sales at the Stock Exchange......Jan. 2.

[illegible]

Arrival of the Niagara at Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, January 2.

The steamer Niagara, from Halifax, is signaled. She will be up at about 11½ o'clock, and her mails will be dispatched by the afternoon train, due in New-York at midnight.

NEW-YORK CITY.

New Year's Day.

Never was there a pleasanter day for New Year's calls than Thursday,—cool enough for overcoats, warm enough to do without mufflers, sunny from sunrise to sunset, and at night the moon, which is getting old enough to be ragged on its inner edge, coming out in very distinguished splendor—it was just such a day as was most ardently desired all around. Our reporters agree, too, that it was more reputably observed even than common,—that the streets showed little drunkenness, and the night was not noisy. We judge there is no less "calling" than heretofore—indeed, that "receiving calls" was never quite so universal before, but that the tables are less generally loaded with wines. This is a good token, and may New Year's in its sober sense ever prevail. There were no stores open except the toy and confectionary retailers, and the stores of necessity, for a few hours in the morning. The newspaper offices—the last in the old year to close, and the first in the new to open—were all "tight as a brick" after 12 o'clock. There was a little something going on at the City Hall, the County officers being sworn in on the first.

TARGET SHOOTING AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

A grand trial at target shooting was announced to take place yesterday at the Crystal Palace, with magnificent prizes for awards and as contestants for the prizes the crack shooters of all the different target companies in New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and the modern city of Hoboken. [illegible] it was supposed that a prodigious number of contestants would enter themselves to compete for the flower wreaths and gold pencils.

Added to this, twenty-five cents admittance was to be charged to visitors, with the further payment of one dollar each from those entering their names as competitors for the prizes. This was to pay handsomely the getters-up of the affair. The result, it remains to be said, proved different from expectation—the target boys did not turn out—the crack shooters were not forthcoming; the twenty-five cent pieces and dollar bills failed to pour in.

At noon some 30 persons had collected within the Palace, including a large brass band (whose services had been engaged to furnish a "good instrumental concert" during the trial,) had employed themselves wholly in rubbing their fingers, as though suffering cold from contact with their instruments. The visitors had taken a different course and had kept up lively walks along the various naves to keep themselves warm, and a few who had strolled about had come with muskets to join in the shooting. The delay in beginning began at length to excite complaints, and the complaints began to excite the Manager, and the Manager, excited, dismissed the band, [illegible] visitors, those who wished to leave and desired their money refunded at the door, he promised should have their money back. He urged the visitors, however, to wait, as there doubtless would be additions to their number, and some fun might be forthcoming yet. In order not to make a losing day of it, he promised a fifty dollar gold piece to the best volunteer shot, and several minor prizes to the succeeding best shots, on condition of eighty competitors joining in the contest. With the number of visitors subsequently added to those present, the requisite number of competitors were shortly obtained. The shooting occupied till nearly 4 o'clock, and was altogether a lively and interesting time. The distance shot was eighty paces, each competitor making two shots; the guns U. S. muskets carrying ounce balls, and the target sixteen inches in diameter, with bull attached to bull's-eye in the centre. WM. O. GORMAN won the first prize. His best shot was a quarter of an inch from the bull's-eye. New-Year's was the wrong day for such an entertainment.

THE MAYOR RECEIVED CALLS.

At the concluding of the ceremony of induction to office, the Mayor held his levee, and stood for some two hours to shake the hand of each that presented himself. The Mayor furnished no refreshments to his guests on this occasion, but nevertheless his visitors poured in an unbroken stream during the continuance of the reception. Of course, they were not all of the class belonging to what is called "polite society," but his Honor dispensed his smiles with equal favor on the ragged and the well dressed. Each visitor passed through a double file of the police, entering one door and making his exit at another. Some few of his Honor's constituents in the exuberance of their spirits, were inclined to ease themselves of congratulatory addresses, but these invariably received from the policemen in attendance an intimation that addresses of any kind were not acceptable, and were showed by in most cases, after getting as far as "long life to yer Honor." Many children were among the visitors.

INAUGURATION OF THE COUNTY OFFICERS.

The County Officers took their oaths of office yesterday. The ceremony was performed in the Mayor's Office, at 11½ o'clock.

The Mayor was sworn in by Judge CLERKE, of the Supreme Court.

A. D. RUSSELL, City Judge, and RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation, also took their oaths of office at the hands of Judge CLERKE.

The Mayor then proceeded to swear in P. G. MALONEY and BENJAMIN F. PINCKNEY, Governors of the Almshouse, and JOSIAH W. BROWN, Tax Commissioner.

The Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen will take their oaths on Monday next.

AT THE ISLANDS.

The children on Randall's Island were not forgotten *during the festivities of the past week. On Wednesday* several ladies accompanied by Governor TOWNSEND visited the little ones, and made each young heart joyful by the presentation of toys. None were forgotten—the girls each received a doll, and the boys drums and other knick-knacks. Yesterday many members of the late Board, accompanied by Governors PINCKNEY and MALONEY of the new—passed the day in visiting the institutions. The boys made happy speeches welcoming the Governors, to which the latter responded. A great deal of provender—turkeys and the like—was consumed, and the day will be long remembered with pleasure by all who participated in the Island festivities. The Governors next proceeded to Blackwell's Island, and inspected the different departments. The prisoners were also treated with extra provisions.

The New Democratic General Committee.

The newly elected Delegates from the different Wards to the Democratic General Committee for the year 1857, held their first meeting, last evening, at Tammany Hall. A temporary organization was effected by the choice of RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq., as Chairman. Upon a registry of the names of those claiming to be elected from the different Wards it was found that a double set of Delegates were in attendance from the Fifth, Sixth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards. It was voted to admit, temporarily, as members of the Committee from these contested Wards the Delegates whose certificates of election were signed by a majority of the Inspectors of their respective Wards. Messrs. JONAH SOUTHERLAND, of the Twenty-second Ward; BERNARD KELLY, of the Eleventh Ward, CHARLES RING, Ninth and Eighth Wards; ISAAC BELL, Jr., of the Fifteenth Ward; MICHAEL MURRAY, of the First Ward; RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, of the Seventh Ward; D. HARRY WINES, Sen., of the Eighteenth Ward, were chosen a Committee to inquire into the eligibility of the various contestants, and report those legally elected. No further business was transacted. Mayor WOOD was present at the meeting, and made a few remarks, as also JOHN COCHRAN, Esq. An adjournment took place till next Wednesday evening, when the above Committee make their report, and permanent officers will be chosen. WILSON SMALL, Esq., the former Chairman of the Hard Shell General Committee, is a prominent candidate for the new Chairmanship.

Served Him Right.

A man named JOHN O'CONNOR, residing at No. 188 Mulberry-street, was shot in the head about 8 o'clock on Thursday morning, while leaving Wenk's Lager-bier saloon, No. 17 Bowery. It appears that O'CONNOR went into the saloon, and got some refreshments, for which he refused to pay. This led to a disturbance, whereupon O'CONNOR attempted to run away, and while ascending the steps he was shot in the back of the head with a pistol in the hands of some unknown person. The ball passed through the scalp from one side to the other without injuring the skull. He was taken to the Tenth Ward Station-house, where the wound was dressed by Dr. [illegible]. The Officer on whose beat the affair took place, tried to ascertain by whom the pistol was fired, but without success.

Relief for the Family of John E. Jones.

The appeal made in behalf of the wife and little children of this noble man, who lost his life in the wreck of [illegible] in trying to rescue the passengers and crew, has been promptly responded to, and seven hundred and sixteen dollars have already been contributed. Mr. E. Heatham, (care of Brooklyn Heights,) is soliciting donations to make the amount one thousand dollars. Contributions are received for this praiseworthy object at the office of the *Courier and Enquirer.*

Fires.

IN SEVENTH STREET.

A fire occurred at 4½ o'clock, Wednesday P. M., in a third-story back room of house No. [illegible] street, occupied by ROBERT IRWIN. It was caused by a little boy, who, while playing with matches, set fire to a bed. The mischievous little fellow was locked up with an infant during the momentary absence of the mother. Both children would have been suffocated had not a neighbor, who discovered the fire, rushed in, at some risk to himself, and taken them out. A considerable amount of furniture and clothing was destroyed.

Saved from Drowning.

At 10 o'clock, Wednesday night, a man named PATRICK GRAY, residing at No. 3[illegible] West Twenty-seventh-street, was found struggling in the water at the foot of Eighteenth-street, North River, by a watchman of the Manhattan Gas Company, who, with the assistance of some boatmen and the officer on that beat, succeeded in bringing him ashore. He was conveyed to the Sixteenth Ward Station-house, apparently in a dying condition, but by the aid of a physician he was soon restored, and was then sent to his residence.

Coroner's Inquest.

DEATH FROM A FALL.

An inquest was held by Coroner PERRY, at No. 243 West Thirty-fifth-street, upon the body of a woman named DOROTHEA LEVIER, who came to her death by concussion of the brain from a fall accidently received on the evening of Dec. 24. Deceased was a native of New-York, and aged 15 years.

DEATH FROM BURNS.

The same Coroner held an inquest upon the body of FRANCIS MCLANE, a child three years old, who died from burns accidently received on the 21st ult., while left unattended in a room at the house of its parents in West Twelfth-street.

FOUND DEAD—ANOTHER PROBABLE WIFE MURDER.

A woman named MARGARET SULLIVAN was found dead this morning at her residence, No. 71 Worth-street. She was in a sitting posture in the middle of the room, with her head resting on the chair. Many severe marks of violence were found upon her person. Her husband, PATRICK, an Irish laborer, was taken in custody by Sergeant HOFFMAN, and committed to await the action of the Coroner's inquest, which will be held to-day.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.

A woman named DAVIS fell from a second-story window of No. 19 Wall-street, at 3½ o'clock P. M. yesterday. She was very severely injured. Officer CERREY, of the First Ward, conveyed her to the Hospital in a carriage.

☞ Three dollars an hour was the market price of a coach yesterday. A single horse and buggy could be had for ten dollars from noon to night. This was unexpectedly cheap.

LONG ISLAND.

New-Year's Day in Brooklyn.

The business portion of the community observed the day by the closing of their places of business and giving their employes and themselves a holiday. Families very generally kept open house, to receive the visits of their friends, but not of strangers. For several years past the indiscriminate visiting of strangers on New-Year's Day has been carried to such an extent as to have become a nuisance, and as if by common consent a veto was placed upon the practice yesterday, and the good effect was apparent everywhere, and not few hopefuls were disconcerted. There was less dissipation, and more real, rational enjoyment.

The Mayor and Mayor elect (who takes his seat on Monday next) received their friends at the Mayor's Office, City Hall, but no refreshments of any kind were furnished, and many a loafer left in disgust. The experiment of giving a feast to the multitude was tried a few years ago, and we do not think that it will be repeated in this city at any very early period. It was not generally known that the Mayor's Office would not be supplied, and, as a consequence, there was a great rush of the unwashed Democracy, many of them laboring under the common mistake that the new Mayor assumed the reigns of power yesterday: and there was much merriment among the knowing ones, to see these cormorants prepare to enter the presence, and for a feast, by ejecting their tobacco and other preparations unusual to most of them.

A large number of the most respectable portion of our citizens called, and after extending their congratulations to Mayor HALL, were by him introduced to the Mayor elect, who, for a modest man, bore up manfully under the infliction, considering that it was his first appearance as a target for the public.

Several persons, who belong to the lowest grade of society, declined an introduction by Mayor HALL to the Mayor elect. The Mayor, smiling, remarked that he could introduce them very well as he had introduced them to the Penitentiary. One of this class, sometime during the afternoon, endeavored to insult the Mayor by uncouth remarks, supposing that his term of office had expired. He soon found out his mistake, but not until he was placed in a cell to reflect, and fared much better than if the Mayor had been out of office, as he supposed.

Incendiary Fires in Brooklyn.

There were several incendiary fires in Brooklyn, Wednesday night; in fact, the firemen and Police were engaged most all night. At 10 o'clock a fire was discovered in an unfinished brick house on Hamilton-street, near Myrtle-avenue, owned by Mr. BOND, which was mostly destroyed with contents, consisting of a large lot of doors, window sashes and other property which had been temporarily staid there. Loss about $4,000. Insured in Eastern District offices.

Soon after this a blacksmith's shop on Myrtle-avenue, near Steuben-street, occupied by HENRY HAYNES, and owned by Col. GRAHAM, was destroyed by fire; a house adjoining, occupied by JOHN BULTON as a grocery, was also destroyed. Total loss $1,500. Mr. BULTON was not insured.

At 3 o'clock Wednesday morning Mr. BRANCH, a Conductor employed by the B. C. Railroad Company, discovered smoke issuing from the middle house of a block of three four-story brick buildings, on De Kalb-avenue, between Raymond and Navy streets. The centre building was destroyed, and the two adjoining were damaged to the extent of about $500 each. One building was occupied by GEORGE HAMMOND and PETER BARLOW. Two of the buildings unoccupied were owned by TUNIS COWENHOVEN, whose loss is $3,000. Insured. The other was owned by GEORGE HAMMOND. Loss, $500. Insured in the Nassau Company for $2,000.

During the absence of Engine Company No. 9, at some of the above fires, some villain set fire to their house. It was extinguished, with a loss of about $500.

Died of His Injuries.

WM. MORRIS, keeper of the Ericsson, corner of Prospect and Bridge streets, Brooklyn, died Wednesday night, from injuries received by being thrown from a wagon, on Fulton-avenue, one week ago last Monday evening. Mr. CORRIGAN, who died a few days since, received his injuries at the same time.

GROCERIES.

USE THE BEST.
JAMES PYLE'S
DIETETIC SALERATUS.

The purest article in use. For making biscuit and cake beautifully light, it excels the best baking soda. Sold at all the groceries in pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound packages, with the name of JAMES PYLE thereon, without which none is genuine. Manufacturing Depôt, No. 114 Warren-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

BAILEY—BURNS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 31, by Rev. E. E. Jones, Mr. HORACE H. BAILEY to Miss ANGIE E. BURNS, eldest daughter of Mr. S. N. Burns, all of Brooklyn.

☞ Batavia, Springfield and Boston papers please copy.

DIED.

CORLIS.—At Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 31, Rev. FRANCIS CORLIS, in the 66th year of his age.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Red Gauntlet, from Canton—Mrs. Thomas Andrews, child and servant, F. R. Hatch, C. R. Boyd.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, Jan. 2.

Cleared this Forenoon.

[illegible] C. C. Duncan & Co.; [illegible]

Bark Harmon, (Bremen) Robinson, Lisbon, Mayer & Stucken.

[illegible] W. L. Cogswell, Tibbets, Cadiz, M. D. [illegible] & Co.

Sloop W. H. Bowen, Hallock, Providence, master.

ARRIVED......THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, Jan. 1 and 2.

Ship Red Gauntlet, (clipper, of Boston,) Andrews, Canton Aug. 30, passed Java Head Oct. 4, and St. Helena Nov. 14, with teas, silks, &c., to Thomas Richardson & Co. Oct. [illegible], Joseph Miller, the cook, died. [illegible]

Ship Henry Clay, Caulkins, Liverpool Nov. 19, with mdse. and 390 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage. [illegible]

Ship Columbia, Hutchinson, Liverpool Nov. 16, with mdse. and 4[illegible] passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. On the night of Nov. 17, while at anchor in the Mersey, John Smith, a seaman, either fell or jumped overboard and was drowned. The C. has experienced heavy westerly weather the entire passage.

Bark Rosetta, Pierce, Glasgow Nov. 12, and Greenock [illegible], with mdse. to M. M. Freeman & Co. Experienced heavy westerly gales, shifted cargo. Oct. 12, on the outward passage, Abraham Letts, seaman, of New-York, fell from the mainyard overboard and was lost.

Bark H. Vincentius Van Paulo, (Dutch,) De Groot, Boston, in ballast to master.

Brig Gem, Day, Goazacoalcos River, via Charleston 8 ds., with mahogany to Palls & Co.—vessel to Tapscott & Co. Dec. 27, 140 miles S. S. E. of Sandy Hook, fell in with sloop Tracy, of Camden, N. J., with deck load of ship timber, sails all furled snug, and everything in good order; was drifting to leeward about 3 knots per hour; she was about 50 tons burden; blowing very heavy at the time, and could not get hold of her; supposed she had got adrift from her anchorage, probably in the breakwater.

Brig Norman, (of Portland,) Hurd, St. Jago de Cuba Nov. 6, with tobacco, &c., to Russell, Vining & Co. The N. reports very heavy weather; is strained badly, and leaks; has lost sails, &c. Dec. 23, lat. 33 15, lon. 76, spoke bark Paramatta, of Liverpool, for Charleston; had sprung aleak 21st, and would keep away for New-York.

Brig Abram, (of Scituate,) Bevens, Savanilla Dec. 10, with hides, fustic, &c., to Vose, Livingston & Co. Has experienced heavy westerly gales on the coast; been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Charles, (Br.,) Eaton, St. Johns, N. F., 41 ds., with fish and oil to J. Bolden. Has experienced heavy weather, lost and split sails, stove bulwarks, &c.

Schr. Emily, Cheesbrough, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores.

Schr. E. M. Demill, Lock, Savannah 11 ds., with cotton, to Demill & Co.

Schr. Louisa, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Propeller Decatur, Goen, Norwich.

Propeller Westchester, Clark, Providence.

Disasters.

Schr. Williamsburg, Capt. Torbell, from Virginia for New-York, with a cargo of wood, Dec. 22, off the Capes of Delaware, in a gale from N. N. W., split sails and sprung a leak, and on the 28th, in the Gulf Stream, the captain and crew were taken off by ship Rockland, of Boston, fm. Calcutta, and afterwards transferred to ship Henry Clay, of and for New-York, where they were brought.

Capt. Bevens, of brig Abram, from Savanilla, reports: Dec. 29, boarded ship California, of Boston, from Surinam, 40 days out; had on board the captain and crew of brig Vesta Ellen, of New-York, which had lost her rudder, and afterwards [illegible] The C. also had on board the captain and crew of another vessel, abandoned; did not learn her name. She is short of provisions, and had suffered much in the gale of the 21st and 22d.

Spoken, &c.

Dec. 22, lat. 35 40, lon. 72 19, exchanged signals with ship Minstrel, from Pedang for Boston.—(By ship Red Gauntlet.)

Dec. 29, lat. 39 02, lon. 67 39, ship John W. White, from New-Orleans for Boston.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Helena, Nov. 14, whaling bark George, of Newport, with 450 bbls. sperm, 400 do. whale oil; was leaking badly, and would probably be condemned; Br. steamer Oneida, from Southampton 25 ds., for Cape Town and Australia, to sail next day; ship Minstrel, of Boston, Potter, from Pedang Sept. 30, for Boston next day.

At St. Jago de Cuba Nov. 8, bark Velocity and brig Broome, for New-York in a few days.

At Savanilla, Dec. 10, brig Winthrop, from Santa Martha for New-York, unc.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ French China Ware,
DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS,
Vases, Statuettes, Ornaments, &c., &c.
BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE.
Water Goblets, Champagne and other Wine Glasses, Decanters, Fruit Dishes, &c., &c.,
in great variety.
PARIAN MARBLE STATUETTES,
Vases, Match-Pots, &c., &c., all of the best makers
Terra Cotta Wares, Glass Shades,
French Fancy Articles,
CHRISTMAS TOYS AND GIFTS,
for sale at low prices.
The public is respectfully invited to call and examine.
CHARLES AHRENFELDT,
Importer, No. 56 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

☞ Holiday Gifts.—The Incomparable Pen—PRINCE'S Improved Protean Fountain Pen. Holiday Gifts—ornamental and useful. Prince's Protean Fountain Pen for presents—a beautiful article, with the many styles on hand. Has just issued an improved style for bankers and accountants. Pencils and other hard-rubber goods sold at this depôt, No. 290 Broadway. Agent wanted.

☞ New, Neat, and Choice Articles for presents, just received, and for sale at reasonable prices.
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

☞ Holiday Raglans, Overcoats, Dress and *Frock Coats, Business Suits, Pants and Vests, all of which are selected with great care as regards both style and price.*

We would also solicit orders for our Custom Department, where gentlemen may have their clothing made in the latest and neatest style, and at the very lowest prices, for cash. Ten per cent. less than any other store in this City.
E. B. COLLINS & CO.,
(Successors to Devlin & Jessup,)
Corner of John and Nassau sts.

☞ Kansas Lands.—The Trustees for the purchase of lands in Kansas will receive deposits in trust, to apply them to the purchase of the Delaware Indians' Trust Lands, and to the purchase of other lands in Kansas. [illegible] Winter-st., Boston. JOSEPH LYMAN, Treasurer.
AMOS A. LAWRENCE,
WM. DUDLEY PICKMAN, } Trustees.
ROBERT B. STORER.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.
☞ I Will Present One Box—Of my invaluable Magnetic Salve to any respectable person who will call and receive it. For burns, scrofula and salt rheum, unsurpassed. S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

☞ Best and Cheapest oil cognac green extract brandy, essences, Holland gin, Jamaica rum, apple, peach and cherry brandy, Monongahela, Bourbon and Scotch whisky, a preparation to give body and age to all spirit liquors. All rare chemicals, fireworks, materials, metals, &c., for sale by DR. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

PERSONAL.

MISSING FROM HIS PLACE OF BUSINESS—No. 385 Broadway, since Monday noon, 22d inst., DAVID SPECK. Has not been seen or heard of since that time. He was a stout, well-built man; 50 years of age; about 5 feet 7 inches in height; gray hair and whiskers, dyed black; black eyes and dark complexion. Had on when last seen a dark suit of clothes, pantaloons with straps; wore a cluster diamond ring and pin, a gold watch and chain; patent leather boots, the heel of one boot ¾ of an inch higher than the other. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his family, No. 26 West 27th-st.

ROBERT PRIDE.—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Something over ten years ago a package of papers of value was sent to ROBERT PRIDE, then residing at Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y. Said papers have been miscarried, lost or mislaid. Any person knowing the whereabouts of them, by sending them to the subscriber will receive the above reward. E. M. JOHNSON, No. 111 East 19th-st.

THIRD EDITION.

FRIDAY, THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible] Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

XXXIVth Congress—Second Session.

SENATE. ... WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 2.

On motion of Mr. SLIDELL, a resolution was adopted requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to furnish the Senate with copies of all the correspondence between our Government and that of the Netherlands relative to the refusal of the diplomatic agents of the latter to appear before the Courts of Justice of the United States, and give testimony in criminal cases, of facts coming thereof of which they may be cognizant. This refers to Mr. DUBOIS, who declined to appear in the Herbert case.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 2.

The House is engaged in the consideration of private bills.

New-Year's Day at the National Capital, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 1.

All the persons connected with the Diplomatic Corps in full dress, together with the members of the Cabinet, paid their respects to the President of the United States this morning. At noon the doors of the White House were thrown open to the public, and thousands of persons, including prominent Statesmen, Judges, Army and Naval officers entered; the Marine Band meanwhile performing a choice selection of music. The reception continued for two hours. The heads of departments and many others hospitably entertained visitors at their respective residences. Nearly all secular business was suspended, and the public offices were closed.

The documents recently called for by the Senate are voluminous, and include the heretofore suppressed letters of Gen. SCOTT and the Secretary of War, relative to the former's pay as Lieutenant-General. The correspondence on both sides is particularly caustic and personal. Much anxiety for its perusal is manifested.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 2.

There is no truth in the extensively-circulated report that the Supreme Court has come to a conclusion on the Missouri Dred Scott slave case. It is certain that the Judges have not yet had a consultation upon the subject.

Senator HAMLIN will resign his seat to-morrow and forthwith proceed to Maine, preliminary to entering on the Governorship of that State.

FRANCIS S. CLAXTON, of New-York, was to-day confirmed by the Senate as Consul to Moscow.

The Kansas nominations have not yet been acted upon.

The consideration of the Revolutionary Soldier bill will be resumed on Monday, in the Senate. Mr. [illegible] has the floor, and will speak in support of the bill.

The Inauguration of Gov. King—Speeches of Gov. Clark and Gov. King—The Doings at the State Capitol.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 1.

The inauguration of Gov. KING took place at the Capitol at noon to-day, in the Assembly Chamber. Before the hour arrived the Chamber was filled by citizens, the galleries and body of the Chamber being [illegible] the Governor reached the Capitol, and entered the Assembly Chamber arm in arm with Gov. CLARK, followed by the State officers, the Lieutenant-Governor elect and the members of the staff, the Burgesses' Corps acting as escort.

Governors KING and CLARK took their seats at the Speaker's desk; the platform being occupied by Lieutenant-Governor SHELDON and Mr. SEAMAN, the Private Secretary of Gov. KING. The space in front of the Speaker's desk was occupied on the right by the State officers and on the left by the staff. When order was restored, Gov. CLARK addressed Gov. KING as follows.

SIR: The time has arrived when I am to be relieved from the duties and responsibilities of Chief Executive officer of the State; and I have to congratulate myself and the people that the important and responsible trusts of the office are to be transferred to one of so much practical ability, intelligence and experience as yourself.

Permit me to remark that, with the honors of the office, you will find many cares and perplexities, and much labor. While there will be many things pleasant and agreeable, there will be much to annoy and embarrass. You will also find the duties which the Constitution devolves upon the Governor of our Empire State to be onerous and constant.

You are, however, accustomed to active life, and I doubt not will be able to perform the various duties of the office with credit to yourself, and also to the general satisfaction of the people, who have chosen you to the exalted position. Be assured, Sir, that during your official term, and through life, you will have my sincere wishes for your success, health and happiness.

At the conclusion of Gov. CLARK's remarks, Hon. JOEL T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State, administered the oath of office to Gov. KING. After which, Gov. KING, who was loudly applauded, spoke as follows:

SIR: The moment which relieves you from the duties of the Chief Magistrate of this State, invests me with the charge and responsibility of that high station. To be Governor of my native State, and that State New-York, is a crowning honor for a life now not short, of which much has been passed in the public service, and I accept the trust which the people of this State have thought proper to confide to my hands, and the oath I have just taken to faithfully administer that trust, I intend to keep in its true spirit and intent. I will, to the best of my ability, endeavor to discharge its duties so as to advance the interests and maintain the honor and just influence of this State. In such a purpose and policy I count with confidence on the coöperation and support of my countrymen; and with these I cannot fail.

I return to you, Sir, my thanks for the sentiments of regard and confidence you were good enough to express in my behalf; and while I am about to assume the cares and responsibility of official station, I may in truth envy you the repose and satisfaction which await you, after the faithful discharge of a great public trust. My best wishes attend you on your return to your distant home, and will be with you always.

Governor KING's address was frequently interrupted by applause, and, at its conclusion, the oath of office was administered to the Lieutenant-Governor. Governor KING then retired to the Executive Chamber, where he received the visits of a very large number of citizens.

From Albany.

PARDONS BY GOV. CLARK.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 2, 1857.

The following pardons have been granted by Gov. CLARK, since the 20th of December:

MOVRIS KINGSBAUGH, alias MILLER, convicted of grand larceny. Term two years—served 8 months.

THEODORE HUDSON, grand larceny. Term 5 years—served 20 months.

W. H. DALTON, grand larceny. Term 3 years—served 9 months.

ROBERT CARRUTHERS, grand larceny. Term 3 years—served 18 months.

THOMAS BURNS, grand larceny. Term two years—served 8 months.

W. T. VALENTINE, grand larceny. Term two years—served 5 months.

E. A. HOWARD, grand larceny. Term 4 years—served 1 year.

MARRINUS KOPPEN, burglary. Term 3 years—served 16 months.

URIAH B. LOW, burglary. Term 10 years—served 1 year.

JERRY MCLAIR, forgery. Term 3 years, 4 months—served 11 months.

PATRICK HANNEY, rape. Term 10 years—served 24 months.

JAMES COLE, rape. Term 10 years, 6 months—served 1 year.

BARNEY ROONEY, rape. Term 10 years—served 26 months.

STEPHEN HOGAN, manslaughter. Term 2 years—served 11 months.

The Governor has also granted the following commutations:

JOHN HENDRICKSON, robbery. Term 19 years; commuted to 4 years 3 months. Time expired Dec. 24.

WM. HICKEY, grand larceny. Term commuted from 4 years to 2 years 3 months. Time expired 5th December.

[illegible] JOHNSON, grand larceny. Term commuted from 3 years to [illegible]—Time expires Jan. 26.

FREDERICK YOUNG, burglary. Term commuted from 10 to 5 years—time expires Sept. 11, 1857.

PATRICK COX, assault with intent to kill. Term commuted from 3 years 6 months to 3 years 2 months—time expired Jan. 1.

Large Fire at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 2.

A fire broke out here yesterday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon in the [illegible] Hollis and Prince streets, extending from these bounds to the residence of Dr. ALLAN, crossing Hollis-street and burning nearly the whole block between that and Granville streets, including St. Mathew's Presbyterian Church. Twenty buildings were consumed and thirteen partially destroyed. Two entire blocks from Bedford-row to Barrington-street were gutted. The scene is most desolating. The streets are filled with goods and furniture. Several persons were seriously injured, but no lives were lost. The estimated loss is $100,000.

Explosion of a Locomotive—Family Poisoned by a Slave.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 1.

A freight locomotive on the Central Ohio Railroad exploded yesterday afternoon, killing the engineer and brakeman.

A special dispatch to the Commercial says that a family of eight persons, named [illegible], in Hardin County, Ky., was poisoned by a negro cook. Six died, and the others are not expected to live.

Sentence of a Homicide—Departure of Missionaries.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 2.

JAMES MCDONLAD was sentenced to-day to three years in the House of Correction for manslaughter, in killing MICHAEL [illegible].

The bark *Henry Hill* sailed to day for Smyrna, with a number of missionaries on board.

Another Affair of Honor, &c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 2.

Messrs. A. J. DARGAN and T. L. HARGROVE, members of the North Carolina Legislature, went out to fight a duel on Tuesday last, but it was amicably adjusted on the field without an exchange of shots.

Governor BRAGG was reinstalled Governor of North Carolina, at Raleigh, yesterday.

No mail this morning south of Savannah.

Serious Accident.

About 10½ o'clock this morning a laborer employed on the new building erecting for the Continental Bank, in Nassau-street, fell from the upper story into the cellar underneath, and sustained serious, if not fatal injuries. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

COTTON—Sales to-day 2,000 bales, and for the week 8,700 at an advance of ⅛c.@¼c.; good middling, 12⅝c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

COTTON—Sales 6,000 bales at firm prices. Molasses selling at 63½c. Red WHEAT, $1 40. Eastern HAY, $2c. Other articles unchanged.

Markets......FRIDAY, Jan. 2—2 P. M.

ASHES—Are salable and steady.

FLOUR—The demand is moderate; prices favor buyers. The sales reported, since our last, consist of about 3,000 barrels.

[illegible] guid, with an increased amount of each immediately available. Rye and Barley are quiet and somewhat nominal.

PROVISIONS—Are more inquired for, and with reduced stocks, factors have any existing advantage.

WHISKY—Is dull and irregular.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, Jan. 2.

Arrived this Forenoon.

Ship Red Rover, Logan, Havre 38 ds., with mdse. and 15 passengers to Taylor & Merrill. Dec. 2 ran back to discharge the pilot [illegible] harbour. On the 6th it commenced to blow; had terrific gales for 10 days; on the 7th was obliged to carry a heavy press of canvas to keep off the coast [illegible]; during the middle part had favorable winds, latter part experienced westerly gales; made the Highlands 31st ult., but being thick weather was obliged to stand off; have had a very inferior crew, and was obliged to carry reefed topsails when there was only a whole sail breeze.

Ship Fidelia, Margill, Liverpool Dec. 4, with mdse. and 250 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Parted co. with clipper ship Typhoon, of Salem, on the night of Dec. 4. Dec. 24, lat. 43, l[illegible] 62, Robert Welsh fell from the fore-yard arm overboard and was lost.

Ship Wm. Nelson, Cheever, Havre 38 ds., with mdse. and 207 passengers to Wm. Whitlock, Jr.

Ship Phoenix, Hoxie, Liverpool Nov. 29, with mdse. to C. Carow. Dec. 31, lat. 38 30, lon. 70 30, passed a brig showing a red signal with letter T in it, bound S. The P. has experienced heavy weather.

Ship W. V. Moses, (of Bath,) Jones, Havre Nov. 21, with mdse. and 278 passengers to C. C. Duncan & Co.—had 2 births on board during the passage.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 2—Arr., ships Oxenbridge, Calcutta; Grace Darling, Cadiz; A. F. Schmidt, R. H. Dixey and W. White, New-Orleans.

Below—Ship R. B. Forbes, from Penang.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

FLOWERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—WM. WILSON, Gardener and Florist, No. 45 West 14th-st., begs to inform his friends and all admirers of FLOWERS, that he is prepared to furnish them with boquets, baskets and vases of the choicest variety of flowers, made up in the very best style, delivered in any part of the City punctually and with safety. WM. WILSON, Florist, No. 45 West 14th-st.

COOPER'S REFINED SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS.—A prime article for Blanc Mange and table jellies for parties and family use. To be obtained of the principal grocers and druggists in the City and throughout the United States.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

DRY GOODS.

PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
Lace Curtains, Brocatels, Damasks, Moreens, Lace Draperies, Tassels, Bands, &c., &c.
ALSO,
GILT CORNICES AND WINDOW SHADES,
In great variety, and
AT REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST.

CHEAP HOLIDAY DRESS GOODS.
Mous. de Laines, All-Wool Plaids, De Beiges, French Merinoes, Valencias, and Dress Goods,
AT REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST.
And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHERINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND TALMAS.
Fancy Cloth Cloaks and Talmas,
Black Cloth Cloaks and Talmas,
Silk Velvet Cloaks and Talmas,
REDUCED FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHERINE-ST.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Nothing is more appreciated by a lady as a present than rich lace, such as is to be found at CARTER'S Lace Manufactory. Capes, collars, sets, berthas, &c. &c., in great variety and at greatly reduced prices.
Observe the red curtain in the window.
CARTER'S Lace Manufactory, No. 303 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT.
Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Traveling Shawls, Rugs, &c., &c., &c.
FULL ASSORTMENT, CHEAP!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS!! SKIRTS!!!—DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, Wholesale Skirt Manufacturers, No. 343 Broadway, New-York. The most extensive skirt manufactory in the country, employing 300 hands and using 150 sewing machines, making over 70 different styles of ladies and children's skirts of every grade, from the lowest priced corded to the finest hair cloth and crinoline.

IF YOU WANT A NICE WORSTED HOOD, or a neat woolen talma, or a pretty hood and victorine, or a lady's or baby's woolen sack, or any article or the kind, go to CORWIN'S. He has got every kind, very handsome and cheap, from auction; and woolen hose of all kinds. JOHN M. CORWIN, No. 307 6th-av., corner 19th-st.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.

Safety of the Hermann—Return to Southampton in a Damaged Condition.

Visit of Queen Victoria to the Arctic Ship Resolute.

Threatening Aspect of the Neufchatel Question.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE KING OF NAPLES.

The British Declaration of War Against Persia.

COTTON FIRM—BREADSTUFFS DULL.

Consols for Account 93 5-8@93 3-4

By the United States mail steamer Fulton, T. [illegible], commander, arrived Wednesday morning, we have dates from Havre, Southampton and London to the 17th ult. (December.)

The Fulton left Havre 7 P. M. on the 17th and Cowes Roads daylight, the 18th. She brings a very large cargo, and $265,700 in specie, consigned as follows:

Baltic & Sanders	$6,000	Ameri. and Eur'n Ex.	[illegible]
B. Barend & Co.	112,500	Duncan Sherman & Co.	21,000
H. A. Coit	41,000	C. H. Sand	[illegible]
B. Barend & Co.	24,000		
Total			[illegible]

The mail steamer Niagara, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 15th. By this vessel the President's message was received in England.

The United States mail steamship Washington, from New-York on the 29th November, arrived off Cowes on the night of the 14th ult.

An accident to her machinery had compelled the return to Southampton of the United States Mail Steamer Hermann, which left that port for New-York, with the English, French, and German mails, on the 3d of December. The Hermann encountered the most terrible weather in the Atlantic, the wind blowing a perfect hurricane for most part of the time, and the seas running mountains high. When about 800 or 1,000 miles from Southampton, the vessel, laboring heavily and but just able to make headway against the gale, the centre shaft carrying the side levers of one of the engines broke, and the shock damaged the piston of the port engine, entirely disabling it. The ship was then made completely dependent upon the power of the remaining engine. It is a most providential circumstance that the perfect discipline prevailing on board the Hermann, and in the engine department, caused this serious disaster to be of no injury to the vessel. The slightest delay in [illegible] the machinery would probably have broken the other engine, and the Hermann would then have been left to the mercy of the waves. As it was, the wreck of the broken machine was quickly disengaged, and the head of the ship put about for Southampton, steaming with one engine driving both paddle-wheels. The Hermann arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 14th ult. The passengers have signed a testimonial to Capt. HIGGINS, expressive of their admiration of the great seamanlike skill, courage, and presence of mind displayed by him throughout the whole of this trying period. The Hermann's mails and passengers were forwarded to their destination by the Fulton, and the valuable cargo, after being surveyed, would be reshipped by the agents, Messrs. Crosskey & Co., with every practicable speed.

Several other mail steamers, from Liverpool and Southampton, had put back, in port damaged during the late violent westerly and south-westerly gales, which had been very destructive in their results.

The controversy respecting the extraordinary story about "Ruffians and Revolvers in Georgia," is continued in the London *Times*, which publishes the narrative. In that journal of the 12th December, another letter appears from Mr. ARROWSMITH, in which he [illegible] "that the whole of his narrative is substantially true, and that the scenes therein described were but too real." He says: "Never thinking to publish an account of these scenes, I did not provide myself (as I might have done on the spot) with any evidence; nor did I inquire or learn the names and address of any of my co-passengers, so as to obtain evidence afterwards; therefore my assertion stands unsupported." The *Times* winds up an editorial article in reference to this letter, by saying: "If so strange a story were told us by the most respectable man in England, we should be very much surprised, and think of that most respectable man pretty much what we are compelled to think of Mr. JOHN ARROWSMITH—that he was under an hallucination." So stands the Georgian Railway Revolver controversy.

The old Arctic discovery ship *Resolute*—recovered by an American whaleship, and presented to the British nation by the United States Congress—arrived at Spithead on the 12th of December, under the command of Captain HARTSTEIN, of the United States Navy. She was under American colors, but on letting go her anchors the British ensign was run up alongside the American; and on the following day, on exchange salutes being fired, the *Resolute* changed her colors to British. On the morning of the 13th, Captain HARTSTEIN landed at Portsmouth, and paid official visits to Chevalier PAPPALARDO, the United States Vice-Consul, and the military and civic authorities. An invitation to a banquet, from the Corporation and inhabitants of Portsmouth, has been accepted by the Captain and officers, but the day is not yet fixed, and every mark of respect has been paid to the American officers.

The *Resolute* was towed up to Cowes on Monday, the Queen having intimated her wish to pay a visit to the vessel, and the steam-frigate *Retribution* was also sent up to salute on the occasion, and several gunboats and other ships were stationed in the Roads.

The Queen and Prince ALBERT, accompanied by some of the royal children, paid their visit about 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 16th, the English and American flags flying at the peak of the *Resolute*, and the royal standard was hoisted at the main as soon as her Majesty stepped on board. Capt. HARTSTEIN received the royal party, the officers being grouped on either side in full uniform. The *Resolute* returned to *Portsmouth on the following day.*

The London *Times* has an article on President PIERCE's message, which it considers, on the whole, as "conciliatory both in matter and manner."

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society of London, on the 15th December, Dr. LIVINGSTONE was presented with the Society's gold medal for his discoveries in Central Africa.

"Baron NATHAN," the celebrated Master of the Ceremonies at Rosherville Gardens, is dead.

HARRISON, the Leeds wizard, has been sentenced to four years' penal servitude for bigamy.

The murderer of Cora, in London—ROBERT MARLEY—was hung at the Old Bailey on the 15th of December.

The India mail brings news of the proclamation of war against Persia. The last division of the British fleet left Bombay on the 15th of November. 5,000 troops were to occupy Karrack and Bushire. The whole of India was profoundly tranquil.

The new Turkish Ministry has been constituted, with RESCHID PACHA as Grand Vizier.

The Congress of Paris, with the Second Plenipotentiaries, was to meet between the 20th and the 25th of December. It was believed that everything would be arranged beforehand on the Bolgrad and Isle of Serpents question.

The quarrel between the Swiss Government and the King of Prussia is said to have gone so far that the next step, unless prevented by powerful intervention, can only be actual hostilities.

Great severities are said to be practiced on the political prisoners of Neufchatel.

MILANO, the soldier who attempted to assassinate the King of Naples, was hanged on the morning of Dec. 13.

A telegraphic dispatch from Corfu states that the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands had dissolved the Parliament.

Berlin letters assert that the marriage of Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM of Prussia is to take place on the 21st of November next, the day on which the Princess Royal of England completes her seventeenth year.

The Duke of OSSUNA, charged with a diplomatic mission extraordinary from Spain, arrived at St. Petersburg on the 9th of December.

The navigation of the Baltic was reopened on the

14th of December, and several ships released from the ice.

From [illegible] we learn that the Persian Government had issued a proclamation, recognizing the English proclamation of the declaration of war. The British have taken the Islands of Ormus and Karack.

The Russian General Philipson has retaken Soujouk Kalé from the Circassians, after a gallant defence.

The English Parliament is to meet for business on the 3d of February next.

The English Funds remained unaffected by the great [illegible] at the Paris Bourse, and closed on the 16th of December at a recovery of an eighth per cent. Bank Stock left off at 216 to 218; New Three Per Cents, 93⅞ to 94; Exchequer Bonds, 98⅜ to 98⅝; India Bonds, [illegible] premium; Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 7s. premium. Foreign Securities were steady, with a moderate amount of business. The French Three Per Cents, on the Paris Bourse, were, on the 16th, 66f. for money, and 66f. 20c. for the end of the month. A fall of more than 2 francs has thus been witnessed since the early part of the month. A slight decline of prices in the Railway market. The Corn market was dull, with a tendency to lower prices.

President Pierce's Last Message.

From the London Times, Dec. 14.

So [illegible] the newly elected President of the United States, we have been so carefully investigating which half of his supporters he is likely to sacrifice to the other and what manner of men he is going to call to his councils, that we have taken little account of the pale shadow that still flits about the precincts of the White House, and still exercises for a brief period the functions and attributes of the head of the Executive. The Message of Mr. Pierce to Congress, which we publish elsewhere, though by no means creditable to the rigid impartiality of its framer, is nevertheless subdued in tone, and, as far as foreign affairs are concerned, conciliatory both in matter and manner. The President begins rather indecorously, as it would seem to an English reader, by commenting on the election which has just taken place, without awaiting the formal decision of the electors, and this he does from the point of view of his own party, without any pretension to speak the language of the minority as well as of the majority. Indeed, we find in this portion of the President's Message many of the phrases which were bandied about from the "stump" and the platform during the course of the recent contest. The North are denounced as a mere geographical party, and the attempt to prevent the extension of Slavery is characterized by the Chief Magistrate of the Republic as a mere pretence, devised by Abolitionists who are seeking to prepare the public mind for a civil war and fratricidal carnage. Thus the South has been irritated and made almost as violent as the North. The first step of the North was abolitionism; the second, the assistance given to fugitive slaves; the third, the objection made to the introduction of new Slave States into the Union. Then comes a defence of the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and a hypocritical profession of inability to check the flagrant interference with the freedom of election by "border-ruffians" in Kansas, who are, moreover, represented as the aggrieved party. There is not a line in this long statement which does not contain a proposition that will be indignantly denied by millions of the people to whom and on whose behalf President Pierce speaks, and it would indeed be difficult to produce a statement more entirely onesided, suppressing more completely all adverse arguments, and garbling more carefully every statement on which it relies. We may, however, leave to the American Press the task of answering and defending the first two columns of this Message. We wish only that, while the President was so eloquent on the evils of disunion, he had found space to say a word of those who boldly avowed that, should the South fail in electing its President, the Union must be dissolved, and had explained how a person so anxious for its preservation came to choose so many of his advisers from that party. We wish also that, where so much was said of violence, a word had been dropped reprobating the brutal attack on Mr. Sumner within the precincts of the Senate-House, and deprecating the approbation of the deed, so common, we might say so universal, among the inhabitants of the Southern States.

We pass gladly from these matters of party bitterness to the portions of the Message which deal with the present and future policy of the country. The President recommends the reduction of the tariff; and those who consider that America is now paying 30 per cent. ad valorem duty on all foreign imported articles will think that this recommendation does not come before it is needed. High as the duty is, it is not enough to act as a prohibition, and many articles, such as iron for instance, are imported in large quantities, paying the 30 per cent. on the value of the article when landed in America. The first, and often the only road in the United States, is a railroad. Till this indispensable condition of civilization cleaves its way through the forest the richest lands are left to the trapper, the Indian, and the buffalo. But with the iron-way comes settlement, and with settlement the arts and conveniences of civilized life. The railway has accelerated the colonization of the American Continent by hundreds of years, and conferred upon it greater benefits than upon all the rest of the world put together. Yet the iron of which this inestimable agent of wealth and civilization is composed, is artificially raised in price by something more than 30 per cent.; and, in order to benefit a few Pennsylvania ironmasters, who cannot, even when thus protected, keep out the British producer, and that article of industry, the production of which lies at the root of all other industries, is rendered dearer than it might be by at least one-third. This is, in truth, Protectionism run mad. What aggravates the absurdity is that the Central Government of the United States already possesses a revenue far too large for its wants, and is forced to have recourse to no little jobbing in order to get rid of funds which ought never to have been collected.

The part of an American President's Message which is usually most liable to criticism, is that which relates to foreign affairs. We are happy to say that, in this respect, we have nothing to complain of in the document now before us. The treaty by which the troubles of Central America are put an end to is recommended to the favorable consideration of the Senate, and the reciprocity treaty is spoken of in terms of well merited approbation. America has consented to give time for the amicable settlement of the Sound Dues' question. The suggestion of Mr. Marcy for extending the proposed abolition of privateering to the absolute protection of private property on the ocean is fairly and temperately advocated, and hopes are expressed that the allied Powers may soon be brought to see the necessity of acting on so enlightened a principle. Certain quarrels with the Republic of Mexico and the conduct of New-Granada with regard to the railway are lightly touched upon, and the President makes use of this remarkable expression: "We have to attemper to our power the less happy condition of other republics in America, and to place ourselves in the calmness and conscious dignity of right by the side of the greatest and wealthiest of the empires of Europe." We do not profess to know exactly what this means. We hope we are not wrong in putting upon it the interpretation that the President will for the future avoid the traditionary policy which made the dignity of the Republic consist in seeking matter of offence wherever it could be found. Such is the President's Message. Reasonable and moderate as regards foreign affairs, and not, perhaps, more objectionable than might be expected with regard to domestic matters, it is an elaborate defence, such as can be made, for the many censurable acts of the present Administration. It seems to lack hope and earnestness, and to be pervaded by the sentiment that the political career of its author is closed already, and hardly requires the ceremony of the 4th of March for its termination.

Restoration of the Arctic Ship Resolute to the British Nation.

From the London Times, Dec. 15.

One relic of the many expeditions which have been dispatched in search of Sir John Franklin and his companions, has at length reached our shores in the shape of the stout old *Resolute*. On Friday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, in the midst of a violent storm of rain, lightning, and thunder, she was anchored at Spithead. The story of the abandonment of this ship and of so many others in the Arctic ice is too fresh in the public recollection to need repetition here. Suffice it to say, that she got adrift from the frozen regions in which she had been abandoned, that she drifted about a thousand miles, that she was then seen and boarded by the officers and crew of the American whaling ship *George Henry*, and by them conveyed into a United States port. On the part of Congress, a very graceful act followed. It was resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives to appropriate a sum of $40,000 to the purchase of the *Resolute*, with all the armament, equipment, and property on board. This done, the ship was to be moved into one of the Navy-Yards of the United States, there to be fully repaired and equipped, and then to be dispatched to England as an offering of goodwill and friendship from the United States to Great Britain. All has been done as resolved. On the 13th of November the *Resolute* commenced her homeward voyage, and on the 12th of December she reached Spithead. She arrived under American colors, but as soon as she let go her anchors the English was run up alongside of the American ensign. Every care has been taken that ingenuity could devise to replace everything on board in the same condition as when the ship was abandoned by the Arctic adventurers. The *Resolute*, indeed, is, in all probability, as sound and seaworthy in every respect as when she sailed away from the British shores upon her last Polar adventure. We rejoice to hear that Her Majesty will, by an act of singular grace and courtesy, evince her sense of the good feeling of the United States. If we are not misinformed, she will to-morrow pay a visit to the *Resolute*, and bid Captain Hartstein and his officers welcome.

THE RESOLUTE AT PORTSMOUTH—HOSPITALITIES TO THE AMERICAN OFFICERS.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Portsmouth, Saturday, Dec. 13, 1856.

This morning Commander Hartstein was embarked by Mr. George Allen, in Her Majesty's steam-tender [illegible], and landed near the official residence of the United States Consul, the Chevalier Vincent Pappalardo, at the Platform Battery, where he was met immediately by Commodore Sir Thomas Maitland, C. B., of Her Majesty's ship *Excellent*, the Commander-in-Chief *pro tem.* of the port, the Admiral Sir George Seymour being absent at the funeral of his brother, and Rear-Admiral Martin being absent on leave. Sir Thomas offered Captain Hartstein, in the name of Her Majesty's Government, everything in the way of ship's provisions, pilotage, and, indeed, everything else the officers and crew would require during their sojourn in England. For these hospitable courtesies Captain Hartstein expressed his warmest acknowledgments.

After this interview Chevalier Pappalardo presented Captain Hartstein, at the Government House, to the Lieutenant-Governor, (Major-General H. Breton,) by which gallant officer he was most warmly greeted; then to the Mayor of the Borough, (Mr. Croswell,) and then to Flag-Captain G. H. Seymour, C. B., on board the [illegible].

Captain Hartstein has accepted the invitation of the Mayor and Corporation to dine with them, but could not name a day, owing to the necessity for transacting the official business connected with his courteous mission.

At 11 o'clock this morning Her Majesty's steam frigate *Shannon*, 51, Captain Peel, C. B., saluted the American ensign with 21 guns, after which the *Resolute* changed her colors to English, and the garrison battery (on the flag-staff of which was hoisted an American ensign) fired a salute of 21 guns thereupon.

Captain Hartstein and his next in command partook of an elegant *déjeûner* at the Consulate, and the former left for London by the 1.45 P. M. train on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, to deliver his dispatches to the British Admiralty and the American Minister.

The Government sent down a special messenger last night to Portsmouth, to order suites of apartments and every accommodation of the best kind for the American officers at the Portland Hotel, Southsea, where the most assiduous and satisfactory attention is insured at the hands of Mr. Digby Dent, the lessee.

The *Resolute* will come into Portsmouth harbor on Monday, unless contrary orders are issued. She is in first-class condition. Her commander reports a succession of gales the whole voyage, from the N. W. on the other side of the Atlantic, and from the S. S. W. to S. S. E. on this, in all which she behaved remarkably well. The weather, the night previous to her arrival at Spithead (Thursday,) is described by Commander Hartstein and his officers as awfully wild—heavy squalls, with rain and hail and lightning very vivid. Considering the peculiar build of the *Resolute*, and the season of the year, her passage has been a remarkably good one.

Capt. Dacres, C. B., the Superintendent of the Royal Clarence Victualing Establishment, Gosport, sent off to the *Resolute*, this morning, by the *Sprightly*, a full supply of fine Christmas beef, and every other victualing necessary, for the crew. The ship is an object of much interest in the port.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO THE RESOLUTE—AN INTERESTING SCENE.

From the London Times, Dec. 17.

Yesterday morning the Queen and Prince Albert inspected the discovery-bark *Resolute*, which is now lying off Cowes, in the Medina water; but, before narrating the circumstances of the Royal visit, it may not be inappropriate, as this is peculiarly the age of "antecedents," to glance at the past history of that remarkable craft and to present, in a consecutive form, some facts, respecting her which are not generally known, and others which, though they have already been published, are too interesting to suffer by repetition.

Her Majesty's bark *Resolute* formed one of Sir Edward Belcher's squadron of discovery, and in May, 1852, was sent, under the command of Capt. Kellett, R. N., to the Polar Seas, in search of Sir John Franklin, and for scientific purposes. She was—or, since her deliverance enables us to speak of her as of a ship restored to life, let us rather say she is—a stout, square-built vessel of 600 tons. She is double-decked and double-planked throughout, in order to withstand the pressure of ice, and she carries two brass guns—six-pounders. Her builders, having regard to the comfort of her officers and crew in the Arctic Seas, fitted her with an ingenious heating apparatus, the furnace of which is inserted in the mainhold, while steam-pipes, running fore and aft through the body of the vessel, maintained an agreeable temperature even when the thermometer had fallen much below zero. When she left the Government dock-yard she was liberally provided with everything requisite for her perilous voyage, and, both as regards structure and equipment, was admirably adapted for the service in which she was to be engaged. Owing to her peculiar build, she is necessarily a dull sailer, but she is a very strong ship, and what the Americans call "a good, safe seaboat." Notwithstanding, however, the care bestowed on her construction, she was not fated to fulfill the purposes for which she was designed. She was frozen in among the icebergs in latitude 73° N., and in the month of May, 1854, her officers and crew finally abandoned her, leaving their effects on board. She had remained in the icebergs 16 months, when a large portion of the ice in which she was imbedded becoming detached from the mass by a thaw, it floated off with her, leaving her at the mercy of wind and wave, and hurrying her out to remote seas, where, in latitude 66° 30' and longitude 64°, she was found in the month of September, 1855, by the American whaler *George Henry*, commanded by Captain Buddington. She had then drifted over the wilderness of waters about 1,400 miles from the spot where she was abandoned. Captain Buddington and a part of his crew approached her over the ice and took up their quarters within her. They found "a death-like silence and a dread repose," for, except themselves, there was not a living creature on board. In the words of Dr. Macown, the surgeon of the ship, who has written a pretty poem on the subject:

> "Her wooden walls were tenantless,
> No more the busy throng
> Cheered the lone decks through Arctic nights
> With music and with song.
> The bold and gallant crew had fled
> That once she gladly bore,
> In search of Franklin and his men,
> From Albion's happy shore."

The ship was not found to have sustained any very material damage. The ropes, indeed, were hard, and inflexible as chains; the rigging was stiff, and crackled at the touch; the tanks in the hold had burst, the iron work was rusted, the paint was discolored with bilge-water, and the topmast and topgallantmast were shattered, but the hull had escaped unscathed, and the ship was not hurt in any vital part. There were three or four feet of water in the hold, but she had not sprung a leak. The cordage was coiled in neat little circles on the deck, after the fashion of English seamen, and the sails were frozen to such stiffness as to resemble sheets of tin. Several thousand pounds of gunpowder were found on board, somewhat deteriorated in quality, yet good enough for such purposes as firing salutes. Some of the scientific instruments were injured by exposure and rust; but others were in excellent condition. For a year and four months no human foot had trod the deck of that phantom ship, yet, amid those savage solitudes, where man there was none, and might never be, the pilot's wheel made a stern proclamation, for around it were inscribed in letters of brass the immortal words "England expects that every man will do his duty." If for "man" had been printed the word "seal" or "whale," the sentiment might have had a more practical significance. Captain Buddington remained on board till the thaw set in, and then, when the ice began to soften, he shaped his course to New-London, Connecticut, where he arrived in December, 1855. The *Resolute* was removed without delay to New-York, and what followed is so honorable to the American Government, and speaks so highly for their courtesy towards this country, that, though it has been often published, it may well be repeated, for it should be universally known throughout England. A sum of $40,000 was appropriated, with the concurrence of the Senate and Congress, for the purpose of purchasing the *Resolute* from the whalers, the English Government having waived all claim to her; and it was determined that she should be repaired and refitted with the utmost care, with the design of restoring her to the Queen in at least as good a condition as she was at the time when the exigencies of their situation compelled her crew to abandon her. With such completeness and attention to detail has this work been performed that not only has everything found on board been preserved, even to the books in the captain's library, the pictures in his cabin, and some musical instruments belonging to other officers, but new British flags have been manufactured in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, to take the place of those which had rotted during the long time she was without a living soul on board. From stem to stern she has been repainted; her sails and much of her rigging are entirely new; the muskets, swords, telescopes, nautical instruments, &c., which she carried, have been cleaned and put in perfect order. Nothing has been overlooked or neglected that was necessary to her complete and thorough renovation; yet, everything that has been cleaned or repaired has, with excellent taste on the part of those who superintended the renovations, been restored to its original position. As regards the arrangement of the furniture and the situation of each particular article, the Queen saw the captain's cabin yesterday in the precise state in which it was when the crew forsook the ship. In fact, the ship is—so to express it—a floating Pompeii, and everything comes to light just as it was left. Capt. Kellett's epaulettes are lying in a tin-box on the table. Lieut. Pim's musical-box occupies its old place on the top of a "what-not." The "logs" of the various officers are in their respective recesses on the book-shelves. The portmanteau containing the officers' greatcoats is thrown heedlessly on a chair. On the wall hangs the picture of a ballet-girl pirouetting—still forever pirouetting on the tips of her toes—and, as if in mockery of domestic comfort, a little kettle that should be singing songs "full of family glee," does nothing of the kind, but sits upon a fireless stove as cold as a stone and as silent.

The Queen's visit to the *Resolute* yesterday excited much interest among the inhabitants of Portsmouth, Southampton, and Wight, and evidently afforded cordial gratification to the American officers in charge of the ship.

Vice-Admiral Sir George Seymour, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, Flag-Captain G. H. Seymour, and Flag-Lieutenant Malcolm left Portsmouth at an early hour, in the *Fire Queen*, to make the necessary arrangements for the royal reception.

Her Majesty's steamship *Retribution* came up from Spithead to fire the royal salutes, and several gunboats and dispatch vessels, together with Her Majesty's yachts *Fairy* and *Elfin*, the latter under the command of Captain Hon. James Denman, were stationed in the roads.

The Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, left Osborne at 10½ o'clock, and drove to the ship in an open carriage drawn by four gray ponies.

Her Majesty was attended by the Duchess of Atholl and Hon. Miss Cathcart, and in her suite were Sir James Clark, M. D., Major-General Bouverie, Col. H. C. B. Phipps, Capt. De Ross, Mr. Grand, and Dr. [illegible].

The *Resolute*, dressed in her colors, was lashed alongside of the Royal embarkation-place at Trinity-wharf. The English and American flags were flying at the peak, and as soon as the Queen set her foot on the deck the Royal standard was hoisted at the main. The *Retribution* fired a salute, the boats' crews "tossed" their oars, and the ship's company, standing on the rail, received Her Majesty with three rounds of cheers.

Captain Hartstein received the Royal party at the gangway, and the officers, in full uniform, were grouped on either side. They were Lieutenant C. H. Wells, Lieutenant R. E. Stone, Lieutenant Hunter Davidson, Dr. R. T. Maccoun and Dr. Otis, Acting-Secretary.

The following gentlemen were also present: Mr. Croskey, Consul for the United States; Chevalier Vincent Pappalardo, Vice-Consul; Mr. Harling, Vice-Consul for the United States at Cowes; Captain Higgins, commander of the United States mailship *Hermann*; and Mr. Cornelius Grinnell, son of Mr. Henry Grinnell, of New-York, the projector of the American Arctic expedition. All were presented to the Queen by Captain Hartstein, who then addressed Her Majesty in the following words: "Allow me to welcome your Majesty on board the *Resolute*, and, in obedience to the will of my countrymen and of the President of the United States, to restore her to you, not only as an evidence of a friendly feeling to your sovereignty, but as a token of love, admiration and respect to your Majesty personally."

The Queen seemed touched by the manly simplicity of this frank and sailor-like address, and replied with a gracious smile, "I thank you, Sir."

The Royal party then went over the ship and examined her with manifest interest. Captain Hartstein traced her course on a map and indicated the most important discoveries of the American Arctic expeditions. In the course of conversation Prince Albert observed that Lady Franklin was very anxious for another expedition, to which Captain Hartstein replied that he was not surprised that she should be so, for he thought it very possible that Franklin or some of his comrades might still be alive among the Esquimaux.

After completing the inspection of the ship the Royal party retired amid the enthusiastic acclamations of the spectators.

It was originally intended to request Her Majesty to take luncheon on board, but the idea was subsequently abandoned through a diffidence as to whether the proceeding would be quite *selon les règles*. But after the withdrawal of the Royal party there was an elegant *déjeûner* in the wardroom, at which the following toasts and sentiments were given among others: "The Queen and the Royal Family," "The President of the United States," "The Union Jack and the Star-spangled Banner," "The future success of the *Resolute*, and may she again be employed in prosecuting the search for Sir John Franklin and his comrades." This last sentiment was proposed by Capt. Higgins, seconded by Mr. Grinnell, and evoked cordial applause.

Captain Hartstein was invited by the Queen to dine and to spend the night at Osborne, and all the officers were invited to visit the grounds at Osborne, a privilege of which they availed themselves at 3 o'clock.

The *Resolute* returns to Portsmouth this morning at half-past 10 o'clock, and goes into dock.

The Accident to the United States Mail Steamship Hermann—Return to Southampton.

From the London Times.

Southampton, Sunday Evening, Dec. 14.

We regret to announce the return to this port, this afternoon, of the United States Mail steamship *Hermann*, which left Southampton, with the English, French and German mails, for New-York, on the 3d inst.

The *Hermann* has encountered the most terrific weather in the Atlantic, the wind for most part of the time blowing a perfect hurricane, accompanied by seas running literally mountains high. When about 900 or 1,000 miles from Southampton, the ship laboring heavily, and but just able to make headway against the gale, the centre shaft carrying the side levers of one of the engines broke, and the shock damaged the piston of the port engine, entirely disabling it, thus making the ship completely dependent upon the power of the remaining engine. It is a most providential circumstance that the perfect discipline prevailing on board the *Hermann*, and in the engine department, caused this serious disaster to be of no injury to the ship. The slightest delay in ungearing and stopping the machinery would probably have broken the remaining engine, and the ship would have been left to the mercy of the waves; as it was, the wreck of the broken machine was quickly disengaged, and the head of the ship put about for Southampton, steaming with one engine driving both paddle-wheels.

It is believed that neither the ship nor cargo has sustained damage. The passengers have signed a testimonial to Captain Higgins, expressing their admiration of his skill and conduct in the trying circumstances in which he had been placed.

The mails and passengers will be forwarded from this port on Wednesday by the United States mail steamer *Fulton*; and, after a survey of the cargo, which consists of 650 tons of valuable French, German and British merchandise, measures will be taken by the agents of the company, Messrs. Croskey & Co., to convey it to its destination without unnecessary delay.

Southampton, Monday.

The United States mail steamship *Hermann*, which returned to this port yesterday under the circumstances detailed in the *Times* of this morning, came into dock to-day for the purpose of having her machinery repaired. We have conversed with several of the passengers and find them all thoroughly satisfied with their treatment on board, and the conduct of Captain Higgins and his officers throughout the critical circumstances they were called upon to encounter. The following gratifying address has been presented to the captain:

"We, the undersigned passengers on board the United States mail-steamer *Hermann*, having been spared from the dangers of the deep, think it proper to express our feelings on our narrow escape.

We started from Southampton on the 3d inst., under the most favorable auspices, which were, however, not realized, for within twelve hours of our departure we were met by a very heavy gale from the westward, which lasted with unremitting fury until the morning of the 9th. While congratulating ourselves on a temporary lull, the outboard side lever centre shaft of the port engine parted inside of the supports, and notwithstanding the immediate stoppage of the steam, by the engineer, severely damaged the valve gearing, bent the side rods, and rendered that engine totally useless. It was immediately disconnected, and we thus were obliged to put our trust in the starboard engine alone.

On maturer deliberation on the state of the weather, and with the expectation of a continuance of the heavy westerly gales we had already experienced, our able commander deemed it prudent to wear ship and put back, rigging additional jury yards and sails to assist as far as possible the now severely-taxed engine. But our trials were not yet over; the lull was of short duration, and on the morning of the 11th a tremendous hurricane, which had been foreseen, and once already evaded by our able and experienced Captain, by changing his course, suddenly came down on us with indescribable rapidity and violence. But our gallant commander, with his usual cool intrepidity and experience, was on the alert, and, aided by his efficient officers and finely disciplined crew, carried us safely through the fearful danger. A number of heavy squalls succeeded, rendering the days which elapsed before we again reached port those of anxiety and suspense.

Whereas, Therefore, we consider ourselves most grateful to Divine Providence for mercifully sparing us, we consider it also proper to pass the following resolutions:

That we tender our sincere thanks to Captain E. Higgins for his unremitting and sleepless vigilance, his admirable experience and imperturbable intrepidity, and that we consider ourselves most fortunate to have been, during such trying circumstances, with a commander who possesses in such a high degree all the qualities which characterise the able seaman, accomplished gentleman and navigator.

That our thanks are also due to the gallant and gentlemanly officers and finely-organized and highly-disciplined crew.

That while we are convinced that the accident to the machine was of such a nature that no human foresight on the part of the engineers in charge could have prevented it, the rapidity and skill with which the broken engine was disconnected and secured, reflects the highest credit on the whole engineer corps, and their able chief, Albert G. Pierce.

The presence of mind and mechanical expertness manifested during this trying scene cannot be too highly appreciated, and evinced in an eminent degree how worthy he, as well as his efficient assistants, are of the responsible trust reposed in them.

Con. Winkelman, S. W. Fish, late Master of the American whaleship *North Star*.
John G. Kirm,
H. Dill,
John Grant, Henry F. Inman, late 3d officer of the bark *Labaun*.
Ch. Mohrange,
H. G. Mocbring, Mech. Engineer, P. A. Kulchen,
Lewis Plitt,
John J. Weil, H. Habeck.

By a most remarkable coincidence the accident to the *Hermann* and that to the Cunard steamer *America* occurred on the same day and about the same hour; the latter ship reporting a quarter to 10 as the time when she was struck by the sea which almost engulfed her, and the *Hermann's* log naming 9:50 A. M., or 10 minutes to 10 as the hour when her engine-shaft broke, both on the morning of the 9th inst.

Threatening Aspect of the Neuchatel Affair.

Paris (Dec. 15) Correspondence of the London Times.

The quarrel between the Swiss Confederation and the King of Prussia cannot be much more serious than it is. It has gone so far that the next step, unless prevented by powerful intervention, can only be actual hostility. The King of Prussia gets more excited every day, and his resentment increases as the trial of the Neuchatel prisoners is approaching. The Prussian people were at first said to be rather indifferent about the matter; they are not so now; and from the beginning the Prussian army, anxious, no doubt, to redeem its inglorious idleness during the Crimean campaign, is not unwilling to take a turn against the Switzer, for want of a stronger foe. Preparations on a large scale are in progress. It is true, still more formidable preparations were made by the King of Prussia some years ago without any ruinous consequences to Europe. His Majesty loves to talk loud, but he is not really so terrible as he would lead the world to suppose. He "aggravates his voice" now and then, but sometimes also his roar is "as gentle as the sucking doves;" 60,000 men is not now the number spoken of as likely to be put in movement, but 160,000, and the necessities of a campaign may require 150,000 more. These are formidable measures, which prove that His Majesty is determined to show that he *is*, whatever people may think to the contrary, a first-rate military power. It is a pity that this warlike ardor was not exhibited during the war with Russia, one way or the other. The present pretext is ignoble in comparison. There was a finer field open some short time since,—a field where a chivalrous monarch might have won renown, and perhaps profit; and where even the defeated would not have come out of the conflict without glory. If the King of Prussia push matters to an extreme he may light a flame in Europe which it will not be easy to extinguish; and all on account of a handful of insurgents caught *in flagrante*. His Majesty has been as quiet as possible for the last nine years on the subject of Neuchâtel; there was a mild protest against the order of things established in 1848, but on the 5th of April of same year a "letter patent" issued from Potsdam, in which he allowed his subjects of Neuchâtel full liberty of action.

The *Assemblée Nationale* had an article yesterday, containing, among other things, an account of the severities alleged to be practiced by the authorities on the prisoners of Neuchâtel. "At Neuchâtel," the *Assemblée* says, "all is in a state of violence for some days past. No visits are allowed to be paid to the prisoners. The houses of the citizens are searched, &c." A private letter from Neuchâtel received here yesterday is full of details respecting the treatment of the prisoners. If these are correct, (and the letter proceeds from a most respectable person,) a political *détenu* at Neuchâtel under the present *régime* is not so badly off. The prisoners in question, far from being treated with severity, are allowed every indulgence short of being at large which they may require. They are well lodged, well fed, have their tea and coffee at will, even their cigars; their friends send them the dessert for their dinners and wine from their cellars, and they are allowed to take exercise twice a day.

Paris (Dec. 17) Correspondence of the London Times.

The *Moniteur* contains an article on the Neuchâtel question, the details of which it explains. The French Government intervened with wise counsels. It asked for the liberation of the Neuchâtelois prisoners so as to prevent any armed conflict, and to obtain a final settlement of the question.

Switzerland would not follow those counsels.

The *Moniteur* concludes with these words: Thus France met with moderation, a sincere desire to terminate a delicate question, and a courteous deference for her political situation, on the one side; on the other, on the contrary, an obstinacy much to be regretted, an exaggerated susceptibility, and a complete indifference to her counsels. Switzerland, therefore, must not be astonished if, in the course of events, she should no longer find the good will which she might so easily have obtained at the cost of a very slight sacrifice.

Particulars of the Attempted Assassination of the King of Naples.

Naples (Dec. 9,) Correspondence of the London Times.

When I wrote you yesterday I little thought at that moment a scene was enacting on the Campo Marzo, which all good men must regret and condemn. The ceremony of benediction had just concluded, and the troops were defiling before His Majesty previous to their leaving the ground, when the 4th division of the 3d battalion of Chasseurs was passing, a soldier called Agesilao Milano, of San Benedetto, in the province of Cosenza, darted out of the ranks, as if, in the opinion of some, to present a petition. He then made a thrust with his bayonet at His Majesty, who backed his horse, and the bayonet, grazing the side of the King, struck against the pistol holster, and was bent. The man slipped and fell to the ground. At that moment Captain Latour, of the Hussars, riding up, nearly crushed the man, while another Captain, riding out of the ranks, collared him. The King said "Consign him to the gensdarmes;" and he was taken off the ground in a cab, accompanied by gensdarmes. Persons who were very near, observed that His Majesty turned deadly pale, and passed his hand secretly over the spot which was, or might have been touched, and then beckoned to his son, the Duke of Calabria, who was immediately behind him, and who, like the King, was on horseback. I say the King beckoned to him and ordered him not to move. He then waived his hand to Her Majesty in salutation and assurance of his safety. In fact, His Majesty displayed the most wonderful *sang-froid*, and thus prevented the occurrence of great misfortunes. The cry of "*Fui, fui*," so dreadful to a Neapolitan mob, had begun to be raised. Some of the carriages near the King were beginning to move, and in a moment all would have been disorder, and people flying back to the capital would have created immense consternation and disturbances that one fears to contemplate. But a cordon of soldiers was drawn around, no one was permitted to leave, and, as His Majesty ordered the ceremony to continue, things resumed their original tranquil appearance. On His Majesty returning to the Palace, the Foreign Ministers and officers of State called at the Palace to present their congratulations. Later in the day, the King, the Queen, and all the Royal family took their usual airing in the Riviera di Chiaja, receiving strong marks of sympathy. In the evening General Nunziante, Prefect of Police, and Lieutenant-General Lecca, Inspector of Brigades, were called upon to interrogate the man, who demanded paper, saying that he would write his deposition. It was as follows:

"For six years I cherish a hatred against Ferdinand II. I belong to the class of insurgents in Calabria in the year 1848. It was my intention to have purged the earth of this monster. I have not the slightest intention of revealing the names of my brethren who conspire, like me, to rid the world of this tyrant; but the occasion will come when their daggers will avenge all."

The *procès verbal* was concluded at 11 o'clock at night, and was taken to His Majesty by General Cutrofiano, Lecca and Nunziante, together with Count Ludolf and the Prefect of Police.

Naples (Dec. 10) Correspondence of the London Times.

His Majesty, who was on horseback, and not more than 15 or 20 feet from the soldiers who were passing before him, was alone, with the Hereditary Prince also on horseback a little behind him, and the Queen and her family also behind on the right. On the 3d Cacciatori defiling in front of the Royal person, a soldier darted from the ranks, and, with his sword-bayonet slanting upwards, made a thrust at the King, which, had it taken effect, must have killed him on the spot. The bayonet, however, striking against the handle of the pistol, glanced aside, and wounded His Majesty slightly in the side. Failing in his first attempt, and without any impediment, as far as I can discover, he was about to renew the blow, when Lieutenant-Colonel Latour, who had been dispatched by His Majesty to a distant part of the field, coming up, and perceiving what was going on, rode down the man. On his being arrested, and the officers of justice attempting to bind him, he said that it was quite unnecessary, as he should make no attempt to escape.

In the course of the evening the examination of the prisoner, which I have reported, took place, and which corresponded well with the spirit at least of the official report. It is added that the prisoner spoke with great bitterness of the expedition of Gen. Nunziante into Calabria, which had brought death and ruin into his family, and which he swore to avenge on the "cause" of all. If what I hear be true, he further said that his only regret in dying was that he had not accomplished his intent. He seems to possess much firmness, and considerable intelligence, is of gentle birth, and was educated as a priest having been expelled from college for misconduct in 1848, when he joined the insurgents. Arrested on suspicion of conspiracy against the life of the King, he was set at liberty on the ground of the evidence being insufficient.

Nothing, however, has transpired as yet to show that he had any accomplices, or that he was in any way connected with the great Liberal party of the country. A medical man from the hospital of Trinita has been sent to examine him, to ascertain whether he be mad or not; but the report was, that he is, on the contrary, not only sane, but endowed with extraordinary intelligence. It has been said, too, that His Majesty was anxious to pardon him, but that there was a strong sentiment in the palace against such a step. The regiment to which the prisoner belonged was closely confined to barracks on its return from the review, and was strictly interrogated. On the 9th, an address was issued by the Cardinal to all the clergy of Naples ordering a *Te Deum* to be held in the churches, and written circulars to people of some consideration and invitations from the police agents have been sent round to the inhabitants of the capital requesting them to illuminate. The act is called spontaneous in the official journal—nothing is spontaneous in the country, nor does the Government desire that it should be so; even the appearance of satisfaction is more highly appreciated when it is the result of an order. It is unnecessary, therefore, to say that the illumination was general in the centre of the city, and the effigy of the assumed Protector of Naples and of their Majesties was perceptible above the portraits of the Queen in many public places. The King has been out driving every day since the dastardly attempt, and there have been receptions every evening at the Palace, but it would be false to say that however strong is the moral feeling which condemns the late attempt, that anything like enthusiasm has been manifested. The demeanor of the public has been a strong protest against a crime which violates the first principles of morality and religion, and which injures a cause it is meant to serve; but the demeanor of the public has expressed nothing more. There are some features in the case which I must be permitted to notice before I conclude my letter. The assassin seems to have made the attempt on private grounds, the sufferings of his family preyed upon his mind. He had no accomplices, indeed, had little communication with any one in Naples; and participation in his crime, therefore, cannot be imputed to a party.

Naples, Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1856.

The soldier who attempted to assassinate the King was hanged this morning. All is quiet.

The War between Great Britain and Persia.

PROCLAMATION OF WAR.

Fort William, Foreign Department, Nov. 1, 1856.

The Right. Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council having, under directions from Her Majesty's Government, directed the assemblage of a large British force at Bombay for service in the Persian Gulf, deems it proper to make known the reasons which have rendered this measure necessary.

In the month of January, 1853, certain articles of agreement were concluded between Lieutenant-Colonel Sheil, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of the Shah of Persia, and his Highness the Sudr Azim, or Prime Minister of the Persian Government.

By those articles the Persian Government engaged not to send troops to Herat on any account, unless foreign troops—that is, troops from the direction of Cabul or Candahar or other foreign country—should invade Herat. In the event of troops being sent, the Persian Government engaged that the said troops should not enter the city of Herat, and that, on the return of the foreign troops towards their own territory, the Persian troops should be immediately withdrawn from the neighborhood of Herat to Persian soil.

The Persian Government also engaged to abstain from all interference whatsoever in the internal affairs of Herat, whether "in taking possession, or occupying, or assuming the sovereignty or governing, except in so far as interference existed between the two parties during the lifetime of the late Yar Mahomed."

And, lastly, the Persian Government engaged to relinquish all pretension to and demand for the coinage, or the reading of the Khootbeh, or any other acknowledgment of allegiance or subjection on the part of the people of Herat to the Government of Persia.

It was, at the same time, stipulated that, so long as there should be no interference of any sort whatever on the part of the British Government in the affairs of Herat, the engagements contracted by the Persian Government, as aforesaid, should remain in full force and effect. On the other hand, it was agreed, in the name of the British Government, that "if any foreign Power, such as the Affghans or others," should wish to interfere with, or take possession of Herat, the British Government, on the requisition of the Persian Ministers, would not object to restrain such foreign Power by friendly advice, "so that Herat might remain in its own state of independence."

While the British Government has faithfully and constantly adhered to the obligations which it accepted under the agreement of January, 1853, the Government of Persia has manifested a deliberate and persevering disregard of the reciprocal engagements, by which, at the same time, it became bound, and is now endeavoring to subvert by force the independence of Herat, which was the declared object of the agreement in question.

So far back as December, 1855, the Persian Government, by an article in the Teheran Official *Gazette*, announced its intention of dispatching a force to Herat, alleging that the Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, the ruler of Affghanistan, had been instigated by his "neighbors" to possess himself of Kandahar; that having, with their assistance, succeeded in that enterprise, he meditated an advance upon Herat; and that an armed demonstration in the direction of Herat was required for the preservation of tranquillity in Khorasan.

This assertion, that the ruler of Affghanistan was instigated by his "neighbors" to occupy Kandahar, and that he was assisted by them in possessing himself of that city, or that he received advice or encouragement from them to advance upon Herat, was, if by those "neighbors," the British Government is indicated, wholly untrue. No such instigation or assistance, encouragement, direct or indirect, had been given by the British Government; nor, so far as the British Government is informed, had there been, when the assertion was made, any act on the part of the Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan evincing a design to advance upon Herat.

Nevertheless the Persian Government has executed its intention. Not only have Persian troops invaded the territory of Herat, although the contingency which alone could justify such an act has not come to pass; but they have laid siege to the city, and have interfered in its internal affairs, while the Government of Teheran has not only assumed the right to nominate the ruler of Herat; but, in addressing the present chief of the city, has declared Herat to be Persian soil.

The siege of Herat has now been carried on by the Persian army for many months. Before its commencement, and during its progress, the unfriendly sentiments of Persia towards the British Government have been scarcely veiled; and, recently, the movements of troops in different parts of Persia, have indicated a determination to persist in an aggression which is as unprovoked as it is contrary to good faith.

The conduct of the Persian Government has been pronounced by Her Majesty's Government to constitute an act of open hostility against Great Britain. Reparation has been sought, but without success. The withdrawal of the Persian troops from the neighborhood of Herat to Persian soil has been demanded, as a preliminary to the adjustment of differences to which the acts of Persia alone have given rise; but the demand has been evaded, and, according to the most recent accounts, a Persian army still invests Herat.

Friendly remonstrance having failed, and a reasonable requisition having been rejected or put aside, it becomes incumbent on the British Government to take measures by which the Persian Government shall be convinced that solemn engagements contracted with Great Britain may not be violated with impunity, and by which effectual guarantees against continuous breach of faith shall be secured.

To this end a force has been directed to assemble at Bombay, and will embark as soon as the necessary arrangements shall have been completed. The further operations of the force, after it shall have reached the Persian Gulf, will be guided by such instructions as the progress of events and the policy of the British Government may demand.

By the order of Right Honorable, the Governor-General of India in Council.

G. F. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

THE DECLARATION OF WAR AND DEPARTURE OF THE BRITISH EXPEDITION FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay (Nov. 17) Correspondence of the London Times.

The anticipated declaration of hostilities against Persia appeared in a proclamation published at Calcutta on the 1st of this month. The *casus belli* is, as you are aware, the attempt on the part of the Shah to add the Affghan city of Herat to his dominions. By the treaty of 1853, between Colonel Sheil, as representative of Great Britain, and the Sudr Azim, or Prime Minister of the Court of Teheran, the Persian Government engaged that its troops should on no account approach Herat, except in the single event of the city chancing to be menaced by a force from the direction of Cabul or Candahar. Even in that case they were to be withdrawn within the Persian territory immediately upon the retreat of the other party. It was further provided that the Shah should abstain from all kind of interference whatsoever with the internal affairs of the city, and should cease to demand from the inhabitants the exercise of the various privileges which to an Oriental mind contain an acknowledgment of fealty and submission on the part of those who allow them. On the other hand, the British Government promised to use its friendly offices to prevent any danger to the independence of Herat, the preservation of which was the declared object of the treaty, from the eastward. Such being the engagements of the contracting parties, while the British Government has evinced a spirit of honesty and good faith, the Court of Teheran has openly violated its engagements. On the pretence that Dost Mahomed had been instigated by his neighbors to seize Candahar and to advance upon Herat, a Persian force was ordered to move towards the frontier as long ago as last December; and, although the Ameer showed no intention whatever of advancing, and although, therefore, the only contingency in which Persian interference was justifiable never happened, their army crossed into the territory of Herat, which is declared to be Persian soil, and laid siege to the city. Remonstrances and requests having been alike disregarded and rejected, an appeal to arms alone is left; and hence, under instructions from the Home Government, the assemblage of the force at Bombay for service in the Persian Gulf.

By another proclamation such Persian merchant vessels bound for British ports are protected as sailed prior to the 1st of November, while to such as were loading in British ports immunity is granted if their cargoes are proved to have been taken on board within 30 days from the same date. Reservation, however, is made of vessels having on board Persian officers or dispatches, or articles contraband of war. A third notification assures all subjects of the Schah resident within the Queen's Indian territories and not being consuls or consular agents, that they may pursue their respective avocations unmolested on condition of peaceable behavior.

The declaration of war was promulgated officially in Bombay on the 10th. Three days after the last division of the flotilla left the harbor.

PERSIA ACCEPTS WAR—FALL OF HERAT, &C.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* sends to that journal a private telegraphic dispatch, dated Marseilles, Dec. 15, which says:

A proclamation by Persia accepts the war declared against her by England.

The English, says the *Journal de Constantinople*, have already taken possession of the islands of Ormus and Karrack. Russian troops are concentrated on the Aaraxes. The friendly mediation of France is expected.

Teheran, Friday, Nov. 7.

There have been great rejoicings on the occasion of the capture of Herat. They were, however, rendered dull by the death of the Prince, presumptive heir to the throne, 6 years of age. The Shah is profoundly affected by his loss, although he has still two sons.

THE RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS ON THE PERSIAN FRONTIER.

The *Nord* of Brussels contains a leading article on the recent statement that a Russian army 50,000 strong was prepared to march on the Persian frontiers. The *Nord*, while expressing its doubts of this intelligence, alludes to an article in the treaty of Gulistan, wherein Russia engaged herself to defend Persia in any case of urgent necessity, and it thus states the intentions of the Russian Government:

"Doubtless the Shah of Persia might, in the event of his being attacked, claim the execution of article 4 of the treaty of Gulistan, and we are convinced that Russia would exercise her influence in order to establish a good understanding, in which all parties have an equal stake. We moreover believe that this result is now what she is seeking to bring about at Teheran. The menace which is said to be directed against England by Russia on the Persian frontiers could therefore alone become a reality in the event of England forgetting her ancient relations of good friendship towards Persia, and maintaining toward the latter a threatening and hostile attitude. Then, and then alone, do we believe that Russia might be forced to fulfill with honor towards the Shah the part which England has pretended to play in the Eastern war with respect to the Sultan."

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking Office of the American-European Express and Exchange Company, Paris, from Nov. 27 to Dec. 11, 1856:

H. A. Selden, A. T. Moore, Dr. R. Hunter, E. C. Litchfield and family, D. D. C. Morehead, P. F. Pistor, A. H. Blun, Abbott Brown, A. E. McIlvaine, J. H. Harbeck, A. S. Henderson, H. S. Lansing, H. M. Tileston, Dr. F. C. Stewart, A. H. Levy and lady, R. H. Ellis, O. P. Donivan, A. K. P. Casper, J. P. Kellogg, J. Harrison, C. Townsend, W. Clay, C. Gates, J. T. Trotter, E. Nye and family, E. W. Hubbell and family, J. A. Jackson and lady, S. C. Marsh, W. M. Dibble, E. H. Goodman, H. Schonderff, D. C. McKensie, W. [illegible], C. W. [illegible], L. Vinton, John J. Townsend, T. P. McElrath, [illegible], A. [illegible] Clark, [illegible], of New-York; E. Coxe, J. H. Hamilton, A. W. [illegible] and family, Dr. Sutton and family, [illegible], Jas. Thomson, of Pennsylvania. E. H. Hall, S. Reynolds, of Rhode Island. H. Kane and family, R. P. Shaffner, of Kentucky. H. Richardson, John E. Gervey, H. B. Brown, L. R. Williston, of Massachusetts. J. J. Mayer and lady, N. A. Distichan, of Louisiana. D. S. Covert, W. H. Johnston, M. D., of Ohio. E. J. Lewis and lady, Dr. D. P. Francis, E. O. Flagg, of Connecticut. E. K. Coxe, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, of Alabama.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1856.

Arrivals of Breadstuffs continue liberal, and with dull accounts from all parts of the country, and a decline at Mark-lane yesterday of 1s.@2s. ℔ quarter on Wheat,—we had again, to-day, a most lifeless trade for all articles. In Wheat the business done was quite trifling, and had there been the least inclination on the part of dealers to purchase, a further reduction would have been accepted in order to effect sales. Flour also was very slow of sale at former rates. Indian Corn in most limited retail inquiry, and readily obtainable at 33s. for mixed, 33s.@33s. 3d. for yellow, 34s.@34s. 6d. for white. We quote: Wheat—Red 8s.@9s. 9d. ℔ 10 lbs.; white 9s.@10s. 6d. Flour—Philadelphia and Baltimore 31s.@33s. 6d.; Extra Ohio 34s.@35s.; and Good Western 31s.@31s. 6d. ℔ 196 lbs. Beef continues quite inactive, dealers supplying themselves only according to immediate wants, while holders show anxiety to clear out their stock. Pork dull, no transactions having taken place in the article for some days. In Bacon nothing doing, buyers holding off for lower rates than holders are willing to accept for the small parcels now here. Both Irish and home-cured are in fair supply, and come into competition with American. Of Lard, small lots on the spot bring 70s.@72s. ℔ cwt. Tallow steady; Butchers' Association would bring 60s. for good quality.

Cotton—The market has been firmer this week, but prices cannot be quoted dearer. The sales yesterday were 8,000, and to-day 7,000 bales—2,000 each day on speculation. In Manchester to-day there was a fair business done. (Signed,)

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.

Liverpool, Tuesday Evening, Dec. 16, 1856.

City of Washington, from Philadelphia, arrived at Liverpool noon of Tuesday, the 16th.

Cotton Market—Sales to-day 7,000 bales, including 2,000 on speculation and for export. Market very firm, and demand steady.

Breadstuffs—Exceedingly quiet. Wheat, except for the very finest qualities, 2d. ℔ bushel lower. Flour 6d. ℔ bbl., and Indian Corn 3d. ℔ qr., lower than Friday last.

Provisions—Beef and Pork unchanged. The high price asked for Bacon, namely, 58s., restricted business. The *Niagara's* advices produced a stronger feeling for Lard. Tallow firm at 60s.—*Bigland, Athya & Co.'s Report.*

Affairs at Havana.

THE SPANISH PRESS ON WALKER—CONTEMPLATED CHANGE IN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ISLAND—PROSPECTS OF A FAMINE—DOMINICAN AFFAIRS—THE MEXICAN QUESTION, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Havana, December, 1856.

Our Spanish papers are in high glee at the expected destruction of Walker and his friends, but for fear of a mistake in their calculations, they have not yet appointed the day of final reckoning. The Guatemalian forces have been enforced by large numbers of runaway Spaniards from Cuba, most of whom were attached to General Santa Ana's army. Among them there is a certain Don Jose Perez Gomez, who once had the command of a regiment in this island, but was dismissed the service for abuses of several kinds, and for having appropriated to his own use the moneys destined to pay off his men. One of his ingenious methods of getting ready cash, was to represent his regiment fuller than it really was. He never reported the deaths, and so general was this abuse, that he, and several others of like notoriety, managed to amass quite a handsome little fortune. I have been informed by a friend, that the Captain-General has promised Col. Gomez a complete pardon of all his offences, if he succeeds in driving out the Yankees from Nicaragua. The greater part of these Spanish officers now in the field against Walker have been dropped from the Cuban army, or have found it most convenient to drop themselves. Some of the old Spaniards propose to raise a subscription in favor of Central America, and if the next news from that part of the world proves favorable to the Allies, I feel confident that a large sum of money will be raised.

The Narvaez Ministry has determined to make several radical changes in the Government of this Island. Many of the large salaries will be cut down, including that of the Captain-General, who will only receive $30,000 in future. The Government seems to be short of funds. The last mail steamer took out $1,000,000, but this will be but a small amount to a proverbially dishonest Ministry.

In addition to poverty, famine is staring the people in the face. The crops last year were short, insufficient to meet the demands of the country. Wheat in particular is very high. Large supplies have been sent for from the United States, and, notwithstanding they send us our flour, several large cargoes of American flour have been received here and reshipped to Spain, whence it will again be shipped back to this Island, and sold as Spanish. How much better for themselves would it not be to lower the duties on American flour, at least for this year, than to use this roundabout way of keeping up a monopoly which was only made to benefit the merchants of Santander. It is useless for the Captain-General to lay on new contributions, for this will never increase the revenue. Now, when the Island is so prosperous, the Captain-General states that the revenues do not exceed $19,000,000, quite a small sum. I have no doubt that two or three millions pass through other hands than those of the Government.

The newly-appointed "Intendente" is Señor Olano, a politician who has made quite a figure in the late political troubles. The other appointments are of minor importance in themselves, but go to prove that a change will be made in the whole *personnel* of our present Government. In case that such is the intention of the Ministry, General Concha's resignation is in the hands of his brother Don Manuel, who will present it, and save the Marquis de la Habana the mortification of being removed.

We have had no arrivals from St. Domingo since the return of the brig-of-war *Habanero*, which took out the muskets. Her officers keep a strict silence on the subject, and appear to be first-rate "Know-Nothings." Enough has transpired to convince me that Segovia must have received a check in his schemes.

Notwithstanding the decrepit state of Spain, the papers teem with articles of a very warlike nature on the Mexican question. The poverty of the Treasury may have something to do with this display of violence. Until the new Minister presents his credentials and has had a long talk with Comonfort, nothing positive can be known. In the meantime our valiant troops will repose on their laurels, and indulge in hopes of the most brilliant nature, but they will find it more difficult to accomplish their object than they think. The Mexican hates a Spaniard simply because he is such, and will fight more bitterly against them than against any other people.

Christmas holidays are always spent in the country by the Spaniards, consequently our city has lost many of the rich families that enlivened it a few months ago. King's day will bring them back again, when all will resume its wonted routine. The weather is delightful here now, bracing and just cool enough to make Winter clothing comfortable. We have had a heavy norther, the coolness of which reminds us of the merry sleigh-bells of Broadway. The Opera has arrived and appears to do well.

From Kansas.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

MURDER AT TECUMSEH—DELAWARE LAND SALES—MAJOR BUFORD—SEVERAL ITEMS.

Westport, Saturday, Dec. 13, 1856.

At Tecumseh, on Tuesday, the 9th inst., a gentleman by the name of Norrow was fatally wounded; he received a stab at the hands of a man by the name of Cumming. Norrow died on Thursday, the 11th. Cumming is in custody. This is the only death of the kind in the Territory, since that of Glanville, who was shot at Bull Creek. Still the Territory is remarkably peaceful.

The Delaware Land Sales were concluded a few days since. The sale of Town Lots in Leavenworth City did not take place; it is postponed till some future day, and many a hungry speculator has had to leave without the satisfaction of his craving. This postponement will retard the progress of the city greatly.

Major Buford, the celebrated projector of the Emigrant Aid Enterprise from the South, is here. He will leave in a few days for Alabama, but will return in the Spring. He bought some of the Delaware lands. The Major has prepared a report of the receipts and disbursements of his enterprise, which will appear in the Westport *Star of Empire* for this week. It shows a loss, on his part, of ten thousand six hundred and odd dollars:

Cost of Enterprise	$24,625 06
Contributions	13,967 90
Loss	$10,657 16

This shows that those who have grumbled at Buford, and accused him of maladministration of the funds contributed, are greatly at fault.

I learn that at Council Grove, and in and about that region, there is snow one and a half feet deep. The Santa Fé and Salt Lake mails will be behind the time in getting in this month. The snow-drifts are unusually huge.

Lecompton is lively. Stock in that place has advanced rapidly of late, and the town promises to be much more than its most sanguine friends predicted at one time. In fact, all the Territorial towns are growing rapidly. Business here is excellent for the season.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given of the dissolution by its limitation of the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, the dependencies of which will be liquidated by a new house under the same firm, this day formed.
JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
By EDWARD J. WOOLSEY, Attorney;
SAMUEL W. COMSTOCK,
MEREDITH HOWLAND,
J. LLOYD ASPINWALL.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Public notice is hereby given, pursuant to title I of limited partnership, Chapter 4, part [illegible] of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, that a limited partnership has been formed by the subscribers under the name or firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1857, and terminating on the 1st day of January, 1860; that the subscribers, JOHN L. ASPINWALL and SAMUEL W. COMSTOCK, both residents of the City and County of New-York, are the special partners therein, and have each contributed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to the common stock thereof in cash. That the subscribers, MEREDITH HOWLAND, J. LLOYD ASPINWALL, and GARDINER G. HOWLAND, all residents of the City and County of New-York, are the general partners in the said partnership, and that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said partnership is Commercial, Mercantile, and Commission business.
JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
By EDWARD J. WOOLSEY, Attorney;
SAMUEL W. COMSTOCK,
MEREDITH HOWLAND,
J. LLOYD ASPINWALL,
GARDINER G. HOWLAND.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of HALSTED, BROKAW & CO., expires this day by its own limitation. The outstanding affairs will be settled by either of the undersigned, who are authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation. Office, Nos. 52 and 54 Murray-st.
NATHANIEL N. HALSTED,
JOSEPH BROKAW,
HENRY BUTLER,
CHAS. B. ANDREWS,
BENJ. S. THOMAS,
WILLIAM KENT.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of BROKAW, BUTLER & CO., for the transaction of the Dry Goods Jobbing Business, and will occupy the Store Nos. 52 and 54 Murray-st.
Mr. N. N. HALSTED will occupy an office as above.
JOSEPH BROKAW,
HENRY BUTLER,
CHARLES B. ANDREWS,
WILLIAM KENT.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of GROESBECK & COOK is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The name of the firm will be used by either in settlement.
A. V. S. GROESBECK,
JAN. 1, 1857. JOHN F. COOK.

COPARTNERSHIP.—A. V. S. GROESBECK has this day associated with him ANDREW J. WOOD, late of the firm of Freeland, Stuart & Co., and will continue a general Oil and Lard business, under the firm of GROESBECK & WOOD, at No. 316 Washington-st., corner of Duane.
A. V. S. GROESBECK,
JAN. 1, 1857. A. J. WOOD.

JOHN F. COOK has this day opened the store No. 75 Canal-st., for the purpose of conducting the Produce and Smoking business, and will be pleased to receive orders from his friends, which will be faithfully executed.
JOHN F. COOK.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of R. and D. M. STEBBINS & CO. terminates this day by limitation. DAVID M. STEBBINS, of said firm, died on the 28th of October last, and the business has since been continued under agreement in the articles of copartnership to this date. The business of the late concern will be settled by the surviving partners at Nos. 43 and 45 Barclay-st.
RUSSEL STEBBINS,
NATHAN BROWN,
DEC. 31, 1856. RUFUS HOYT.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of STEBBINS, HOYT & CO., and will continue the same business as heretofore carried on by R. and D. M. STEBBINS & CO. and occupy the stores Nos. 43 and 45 Barclay-st.
RUSSEL STEBBINS,
RUFUS HOYT,
NATHAN BROWN,
JAN. 1, 1857. JOHN J. WEAVER.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of AVERY & MOODEY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
CHARLES A. AVERY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857. MOSES K. MOODEY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, successors to Avery & Moodey, have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of M. K. MOODEY & CO., and will continue the hat, cap, fur, and straw goods business, at No. 126 Maiden-lane.
MOSES K. MOODEY,
MILO B. WHITE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857. HENRY N. BRUSH.
The Books of C. A. Avery & Co., and Avery & Moodey, may be found with M. K. MOODEY & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF CHURCHILL, WALKLEY & JOHNSTON is dissolved by its own limitation. The business of said firm will be settled by WILLIAM E. CHURCHILL and RUFUS M. JOHNSTON, at No. 27 Murray-st. Either partner is authorized to use the name of the late firm in liquidation. [Signed.]
CHURCHILL, WALKLEY & JOHNSTON.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM E. CHURCHILL, RUFUS M. JOHNSTON, CHARLES A. SHEPARD, and CARTER A. SAUNDERS have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of CHURCHILL, JOHNSTON & Co., and will continue the importing and jobbing of dry goods, at Nos. 27 Murray and 31 Warren sts.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the name and firm of BATES, WILSON & TOMPKINS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by JOSEPH D. BATES and CHAS. E. WILSON, who are authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.
JOSEPH D. BATES,
CHAS. E. WILSON,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857. STATES D. TOMPKINS.

The undersigned will continue the commission paper business at No. 60 John-st., under the name and firm of BATES & WILSON.
JOS. D. BATES,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857. CHAS. E. WILSON.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP under the name and style of FREELAND, STUART & CO. expires by limitation at this date—JOHN M. STUART retiring from business. JAMES FREELAND, JOHN M. STUART and ROBERT SQUIRES are authorized to use the name of said firm in settlement.
JAMES FREELAND,
JOHN M. STUART,
ROBERT SQUIRES,
C. H. BOWMAN,
ANDREW J. WOOD,
P. H. BAKER,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856. WM. H. FREELAND.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED, WILLIAM BEGIEBING and ERNEST ALEITHE, have this day formed a copartnership in the business known as the piano-forte manufactory, No. 12 East 20th-st., near Broadway.
Having a practical knowledge of the business, being perfectly acquainted with the home trade and having had personal experience of the best workmanship in Paris, London, Vienna and Leipsic, we trust that we shall be able to furnish some of the best instruments ever manufactured in the United States.
WILLIAM BEGIEBING.
ERNEST ALEITHE.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of WILLIAM H. LEE & CO., for the transaction of the importing and jobbing of Foreign Dry Goods, and will occupy the stores Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway, above Duane-st.
WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
O. P. DORMAN,
GEO. D. PITKIN,
GORDON McTAGGART, } by WM. H. LEE, his Attorney.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF W. S. CAMPBELL & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either member of the late firm.
W. S. CAMPBELL,
Dec. 31, 1856. W. AUGUSTUS BEACH.

The subscribers have formed a copartnership under the name of CAMPBELL & BEACH, and will continue the business of W. S. CAMPBELL & CO., at the old store, No. 138 Water-st.
W. AUGUSTUS BEACH,
Jan. 1, 1857. C. CUYLER CAMPBELL.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of LARCOMBE, HICKS & MITCHELL is dissolved by its own limitation. Either of the undersigned will sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.
R. J. LARCOMBE,
W. S. HICKS,
HY. MITCHELL.
The business will be continued by the undersigned at the old stand, No. 20 Maiden-lane, under the name of HICKS & MITCHELL.
W. S. HICKS,
HY. MITCHELL.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of HOPE, GRAYDON & CO. expired on the 31st ult., in consequence of the death of Mr. HOPE. Its affairs will be liquidated by the surviving partners, who will continue the Importing and Jobbing Dry Goods business under the firm of WILLIAM GRAYDON & CO.
WILLIAM GRAYDON,
JAMES GRAYDON,
GEORGE H. SEELEY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857. WM. A. SCOTT.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership under the name and style of FREELAND, SQUIRES & CO.
JAMES FREELAND,
ROBERT SQUIRES,
C. H. BOWMAN,
P. H. BAKER,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857. WM. H. FREELAND.

FRANCIS SKIDDY HAS ASSOCIATED with him EDMUND J. WADE and JOHN B. SKIDDY, and will continue the brokerage business, under the firm of FRANCIS SKIDDY & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.

MR. CHARLES H. BUCKMASTER IS ADmitted as partner in our firm from this date. The business will be conducted hereafter under the firm of HAWKINS, LOGAN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857. HAWKINS & LOGAN.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Mr. JOHN G. A. VAGT has this day withdrawn as a partner from our firm.
JOHN VOGT & CO.
JOHN J. H. VOGT,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857. CHAS T. H. VAGT.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP UNDER THE NAME and style of WILLIAM HOGE & CO., of New-York, composed of the undersigned, and the partnership under the name and style of ROBB, HOGE & WILSON of Liverpool, composed of Mr. C. H. WILSON and the undersigned, is dissolved by mutual consent, and either partner will sign in liquidation for respective firms.
WILLIAM HOGE.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856.

I HAVE ASSOCIATED with me my brother, Mr. THOMAS S. HOGE, and will continue to transact business from this date, in the City of New-York, under the name and style of WILLIAM HOGE & CO., and I have associated with me, in my Liverpool firm, Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, of that place, and will transact business there from this date under the name and style of HOGE & WILLIAMSON.
Jan. 1, 1857. WILLIAM HOGE.
Office in New-York, No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank Buildings.

WE HAVE ASSOCIATED with us Messrs. CHARLES B. WILSON, J. HAMILTON WILSON, and THOMAS L. HALLETT, and will transact business from this date in the City of New-York, under the name and style of ROBB, HALLETT & CO., and in Liverpool under the name and style of R. WILSON, HALLETT & CO., in the latter place, as successors of the firm composed of the late R. Wilson, Esq., and of W. R. Hallett, Esq.
JAMES ROBB & CO.
Jan. 1, 1857.
Office in New-York, No. 38 Wall-st., Mechanics' Bank Buildings.

DISSOLUTION.—THE LATE PARTNERSHIP of LATHROP & LUDINGTON expires this day by its own limitation, No. 16 Cortlandt-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856.

The undersigned will continue the Dry Goods Importing and Jobbing business, under the firm of LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., and will remove, Feb. 1, to their new store, Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place, and Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st., (between Broadway and Church-st.)
R. D. LATHROP,
C. H. LUDINGTON,
J. M. MORRISON,
WM. PAXON,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857. R. J. HUNTER.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THIS DAY admitted into their firm as partners, JOSEPH N. ELY and CHAUNCEY W. BROWN.
C. W. & J. T. MOORE & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.

MR. ERASTUS E. MILLER IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm.
MILLER, BRADLEY & HALL.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between RICHARDS, KINGSLAND and WILLIAM H. ASH, under the firm and style of RI

NOTICE.—MR. C. D. PROTT AND MR. A. BUSCH have an interest in our business from this day.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857. GRAEFFE & CO.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BRO'S., PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, Have removed from No. 116 3d-av. to THEIR NEW MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS Nos. 326 to 334 3d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York. Where, with their increased facilities, they will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES, which they offer on the most favorable terms FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER.

MARTIN'S UNRIVALED GUITARS. I invite attention to my large stock of these magnificent instruments, embracing every size, style, price and finish. In buying a Martin guitar purchasers can rely upon getting the best—they are all good, and need no selection. Prices are near the same as for a poor instrument. WM. H. PETERS, No. 500 Broadway, up stairs.

PREMIUM PIANOS.—SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF would respectfully invite purchasers of Pianos to their choice assortment of premium Pianos. They are acknowledged superior to any other manufacturer's square Pianos, and have found great approbation by the following eminent artists: Mrs. Seguin, Mr. Paul Julian, Mr. A. Gockel and Mr. M. Strakosch, by whom the best references are willingly given. Our Pianos were awarded premiums at the exhibition of the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1855-6. All our Pianos are warranted. SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF.
No. 462 Broome-st., near the west side of Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the first Premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

BEAUTIFUL PIANOS.—A SUPERB HOLIDAY Present.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S Warerooms are now full. We are now selling at reduced rates, and upon remarkably easy terms. Do not fail to call.
H. E. MATTHEWS,
Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., and No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES. Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF NEW 7-OCTAVE, first-class Boston Pianos, in carved and plain cases, for rent, at reduced rates, with rent applied if purchased. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and harmoniums for sale or rent. New pianos at great bargains for cash.
S. T. GORDON,
No. 297 Broadway.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.—MASON & HAMLIN'S Model Melodeons and Harmoniums have taken, in one month, Six First Premiums over all competitors. A full assortment constantly for sale, at manufacturer's prices, or for rent. Prices, $60 to $350.
S. T. GORDON,
No. 297 Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON, & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS.—PIANOS FOR sale, repaired and to rent. Second hand Pianos at $60, $100 and $125, by T. H. CHAMBERS,
No. 385 Broadway.
Warranted $450 rosewood carved piano for $300.

BEAUTIFUL-TONED ROSEWOOD PIANO-Forte, double round. For sale cheap at the private residence of J. W. FIELDER, No. 112 Lexington-av. Can be seen at any time.

INSTRUCTION.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 672 Broadway, corner of 13th-st. There are four departments, viz: Primary, Junior, English and Classical. Seven assistant teachers and a teacher of Gymnastics. Circulars at the school, at RANDOLPH'S, cor. Broadway and Amity sts., and at No. 156 2d-av.
GEO. C. ANTHON.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ALGEBRA, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Taught every day and evening at Mr. PAINE'S, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 233 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies' writing-classes $2, 12 lessons, including stationery. Commutation by the month or quarter.

WARWICK INSTITUTE—WARWICK, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—C. L. BURNET, A. M., Principal. The Winter Term of the Warwick Institute will commence on Monday, Nov. 17, 1856. Circulars with full information may be obtained at the store of Mr. JOHN GILMORE, No. 22 6th-av., New-York.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, Columbia Co., N. Y., 3 miles east of Hudson. Board, washing, fuel and tuition, in common English $112 per year. Winter Term commences Jan. [illegible] circulars, address C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

JERSEY CITY.—THE MISSES ROUSSELLE'S school for young ladies will reopen Monday, Jan. 5. A few children can be received as boarders, on moderate terms. For references, &c., apply at No. 45 Grand-st.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, No. 48 East 24th st., near Madison Park.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies reopened [illegible] West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF COAL LANDS IN WYOMING VALLEY, LUZERNE COUNTY, PENN.—The North Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1857, at public auction on the premises, to the highest bidder, without reserve or limitation, four tracts of unsurpassed Coal Land. Said lands are situated 2½ miles North of Wilkes-Barre, in the heart of the Wyoming Coal Field, and contain together about 292 acres, as follows: Wagner Tract, (No. 1,) 37 acres, 138 perches; Wagner Tract, (No. 2,) 106 acres, 131 1.5 perches; Apple Tract, 84 acres, 13 1.5 perches; Carey Tract, 63 acres, 89½ perches. These Tracts adjoin each other, and are crossed in part by the North Branch Canal, just completed to the New-York State line—by the Plank Road from Wilkes-Barre to Pittston, and by the route of a contemplated Railroad from Nanticoke to Pittston, connecting at that point with the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad. Coal is opened and being mined on all sides of them, and for farming purposes they are unsurpassed. Sale to commence on the premises at 10 o'clock, A. M., Jan. 22, 1857. For further particulars, address JOHN D. TAYLOR, No. 9 South Water-st., Philadelphia, or STANLEY WOODWARD, Wilkes-Barre, Penn.—Dec. 17, 1856.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—SEALED PROPOSALS for fitting up and furnishing the new School-house No. 20, in Christie-st., near Delancey, directed to the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, will be received at the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until the third day of January next, at 3 o'clock P. M.—said work to be done according to plans and specifications, which may be seen at the office of THOS. R. JACKSON, Esq., Architect, No. 289 Broadway. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals.
JACOB RAYNOR,
T. M. BELL,
JACOB LEON,
WILLIAM JONES, JR., } Committee.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—AT H. F. FARRINGTON'S Manufactory Warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Grand and Broome

BONNET COMB.—A NEW AND VERY DESIRable Patented (India) Rubber Comb, for the purpose of holding the bonnet in its place when on the head, which is much approved by the ladies, just received by
D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 26 Vesey-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES. We issue sight bills on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland. In sums from £1 upwards, at $5 per £. Address
TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., ISSUE MERCANTILE AND TRAVELING LETTERS OF CREDIT. Available in any part of the world.

J. T. VANDERHOOF, STOCK COMMISSION BROKER, No. 17 William-st.
Loans negotiated.

LOAN FOR $1,000,000.—FOR THE ENLARGEMENT of the Erie, the Oswego, the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and for other purposes. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Canal Debt and the maintenance, enlargement and construction of the Canals of this State for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1856, and authorizing a loan for the enlargement and construction of the Canals," passed April 8, 1856, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 15th day of January next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of October, 1876. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Enlargement," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, at Albany.
The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 20th day of January next, at the New-York State Bank in Albany, or at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in New-York, but the money will be received and script issued at any time before if desired, after the award of the loan is made.
Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the 20th day of January next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Dec. 17, 1856.
HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieut. Gov.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 40 Wall-st. CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS. THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, BY ORDER OF ANY COURT IN THIS STATE, (including Surrogate's,) 5 per cent.
From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent.
For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.

TRUSTEES:

Joseph Lawrence,	George C. Bronson,	Watts Sherman,
Edwin D. Morgan,	Daniel S. Miller,	B. F. Wheelwright,
Erastus Corning,	Caleb O. Halsted,	Edmund Coffin,
James Suydam,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Thomas Slocomb,
Shepherd Knapp,	Peter Cooper,	Clinton Gilbert,
William Tucker,	Thomas Tileston,	Cornelius Smith,
Royal Phelps,	John J. Phelps,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
John J. Cisco,	Wilson G. Hunt,	R. H. Walworth,
Jacob Harsen,	D. H. Arnold,	Daniel D. Lord,
James S. Raymour,	Charles E. Bill,	

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1856.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Stockholders of this Company that an installment of five dollars ($5) on each share of the capital stock of the Company, on which twenty-five dollars per share has been heretofore assessed, has been made payable on or before the 15th day of January next, at the office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 8th of January, and opened on the 22d. By order of the Executive Committee.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.
Interest at the rate of seven per cent. will be charged on all installments paid after the 15th January from that date.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, New Court-House, No. 32 Chambers-st.
NOTICE.—IN CONFORMITY WITH AN ACT for the collection of Taxes, passed April 18, 1843, I hereby give notice to all tax payers who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1856, that unless the same is paid to me at my office, on or before the first day of January, 1857, I shall proceed to collect the same by an addition of interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from the 10th day of last September, to the day of payment.
HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver of Taxes.

OFFICE OF THE BELLEFONTAINE & INDIANA R.R. CO., CLEVELAND, Dec. 23, 1856.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST IN THE Mortgage and Real Estate Bonds of this Company, falling due in the City of New-York on the first day of January next will be paid at maturity at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., on presentation of the proper Coupons. (Signed)
JOHN BROUGH, President.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AV. RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1856.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 8th-av. and 49th-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January next. Poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
D. PALMER, Secretary.

BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.—An Election for Seven Directors of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 98 Broadway, New-York, on the second Tuesday in January, 1857. Polls open from 12 till 3 o'clock P. M. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held after the close of the polls, for the transaction of such business as may be laid before them. By order of the Board.
J. G. DUNCAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY—CLEVELAND, Dec. 9, 1856.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at its office in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors, and transaction of other business.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY, Dec. 23, 1856.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held at the office No. 174 Centre-st., on MONDAY, the 12th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M. The transfer book will be closed from the 24th inst. until after the election. By order. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company. (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD, AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY—SANDUSKY, Ohio, Dec. 22, 1856.—The semi-annual interest due on the Bonds of this Company (as reorganized) Jan. 1, 1857, will be paid Jan. 2, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance Co., New-York.
WM. K. BOND, President.

GALVESTON, HOUSTON & HENDERSON R. R. CO., Office No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.
THE COUPONS FOR THE HALF-YEARLY interest on the 10 per cent. Bonds of this Company, due the 1st day of January, 1857, will be paid on presentation of the same at the office of the Company here, No. 40 Wall-st. M. GIBLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.
THE COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1857, on the 10-year Bonds of this Company will be paid after that day, on presentation at this office.
J. W. CURRIER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1856.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF MANagers, held yesterday, Mr. ROBERT SOUTTER was appointed Vice-President of this Company.
JAMES C. HARTT, Secretary.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 11 WALL-STREET.—NOTICE.—An Election for Directors of this Company will be held at their office on the 5th day of January proximo. Poll will open at 12 M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY—No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1856.—The Interest Coupons of the Bonds of this Company falling due on the 1st January, prox., will be paid on presentation thereafter at this office. MICHAEL MEYLERT, Treasurer.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA BONDS.—Interest coupons on civil bonds of the State of California, due Jan. 1, 1857, will be paid on presentation at our office, on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2.
WELLS, FARGO & Co., No. 82 Broadway.

INTEREST ON SACRAMENTO CITY BONDS.—The interest coupons on Sacramento City bonds, due Jan. 1, 1857, will be paid on presentation at our office, on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company due in 1875, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by
STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Coupons due 1st January, 1857, on $300,000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 11 Nassau-st.

SWIFT, RANSOM & CO., BANKERS—NO. 31 Pine-st., draw on the Bank of London; issue drafts and credits on Chicago, and make collections in the principal towns and cities of the West and Northwest. Payments in Chicago ordered by telegraph.

AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of the Manhattan Gas Light Company will be held at their office in Irving-place, corner of East 15th st., on MONDAY, the 12th of January next, from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. S. H. HOWARD, Sec'y.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. pay the interest due Jan. 1, on the following securities:
Albany City Bonds.
Buffalo City Bonds.
Buffalo Water Works Int.
Cleveland City Water Loan Bonds.
Chicago City Bonds.
Chicago City Water Loan Bonds.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad Bonds.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad Bonds.
Utica City Int.
Wheeling City Bonds.
Watertown Gas Company.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad Bonds.
Utica City, for Black and Utica Railroad Bonds.
Milwaukee City Bonds, account Harbor Improvements.
Northern Cross Railroad 8 per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds.

A TEN PER CENT. AMPLE SECURED INVESTMENT.—The property of the BRECKENRIDGE COAL AND OIL COMPANY has been appraised by sworn Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of Kentucky as provided by law, at FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS on the Company's entire property, for an amount not exceeding NINE PER CENT. of the appraised value are now offered for sale at a price that will net the purchaser TEN PER CENT. on the investment.
These Bonds are of $500 each, and are payable in five years from July 1, 1856, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually.
The subscriber now offers these Bonds for sale, AT RETAIL, at $350 each, which, upon computation, will be found to equal Ten per Cent. per annum on the money invested. JOHN THOMPSON,
No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

THE INTEREST PAYABLE FIRST OF January, 1857, on the Bonds of the
City and County of Muscatine, Iowa.
County of Dubuque, Iowa.
Iowa City, Iowa.
City of Keokuk,—issued to the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines, and Minnesota Railroad.
City of Rock Island,—issued to the Rock Island and Peoria Railroad.
Will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons to
E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY—Office, No. 88 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856.—Notice.—The semi-annual interest on the Convertible Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of January, will be paid on the presentation of the coupons at the office of this Company, on and after the 2d January, 1857. The books for the transfer of stock will be closed from this date to the 5th January, 1857, inclusive.
By order of the Board,
AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE KENOSHA AND BELOIT RAILROAD CO., KENOSHA, Wis., Dec. 24, 1856.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST FALLING due the first of January next, on the Bonds of the City of Kenosha, issued in aid of the Kenosha and Beloit Railroad Company, and on the First Mortgage Bonds and Farm Mortgages of said Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons, at the People's Bank, New-York City.
JOSIAH BOND, President.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 18, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the above Company for the Election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1857. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from Jan. 4 to the 14th inclusive.
H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., EASTERN DIVISION, Office No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.
THE HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS ON the first and second Mortgage Bonds of the Illinois Division of this Company, due this day, will please present them at this office on and after the 2d inst.

OFFICE OF THE BRADFORD COAL AND IRON CO., No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST FALLING due Jan. 1, 1857, on the Bonds of the Bradford Coal and Iron Company, will be paid at their office on and after Jan. 2, 1857.
S. BALDWIN CHAPMAN, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST DUE IN THIS CITY ON the 1st January next, on the Bonds of the MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 2d proximo.
ATWOOD & CO.

THE INTEREST DUE IN THIS CITY ON the 1st January next, on the Bonds of the LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 2d proximo.
ATWOOD & CO.

OFFICE OF THE GREEN BAY, MILW. & CHIC. R.R. CO., No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1856.
COUPONS OF MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS—Issued to this Company, due Jan. 1, 1857, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1857, on presentation at this office.
C. R. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the bonds of this Company due Jan. 1, 1857, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank.
A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THE Manchester Mining and Manufacturing Company, due January 1, 1857, will be paid on presentation at the Park Bank, on and after the 2d of January.
JNO. MORRIS KERR, Treasurer.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons of the above-named Company will be paid on and after this date at the office of
MORRIS KETCHUM, No. 45 William-st.
FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1857.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, and titles of Real Estate carefully examined, at reduced rates. Apply to FREDERICK E. WESTBROOK, Counselor at Law, No. 5 Tryon-row, opposite the Register's Office.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD IMPROVED City property, worth double the amount, in sums to suit applicants.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

THE COUPONS OF THE BLACK RIVER and Utica Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds will be paid at the Banking-House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., on and after the 2d January next.

BANK NOTICES.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK, No. 170 Atlantic, corner of Clinton-st., Jan 1, 1857.
DEPOSITORS ARE NOTIFIED, THAT INterest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and of five per cent. on all sums over $500, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on the 1st of January, on the 20th. Interest not called for will draw interest as a deposit from the 1st of January.
All deposits made on or before the 10th January, will draw interest from the 1st.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
C. DUNNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 3d-av. and 7th-st. Moneys deposited on or before the 15th of January will bear interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Pres.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec. CHARLES MILES, }

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. All moneys deposited on or before THURSDAY, Jan. 15, will draw interest the same as if deposited Jan. 1. Bank open DAILY from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., (two doors from Chatham-st.,) open every day from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER A. TITUS, Pres.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500.
Deposits made on or before the 10th of January will commence interest from the first.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest, 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARKET BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for seventeen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, January 12th, from 1 to 2 o'clock; also, for three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year. The Transfer book will be closed from December 27 until January 13.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, No. 251 THIRD-AVENUE.—All sums of $1,000 and under, deposited in this Bank on or before 15th January next, will draw interest at 6 per cent. per annum, and 5 per cent. for larger amounts. J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1856.—The Annual Election for fifteen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing Election, will be held at the Banking house, on TUESDAY, the 13th January next. Poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKawanna and Western Railroad Company (office No. 51 Wall-st., New-York) continue to sell this superior Coal, delivered on board vessels at Elizabethport, N. J., at the following prices, per ton of 2,240 pounds, viz.:

Lump	$4 75
Steamboat	4 [illegible]
Large Egg, for grates and house furnaces	4 75
Small Egg, for large stoves and grates	4 75
Nut or Stove, for cooking-stoves, ranges, &c.	4 75
Chestnut, for small engines, &c.	3 50

Freight to New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, &c., in the barges of the Company, 37½ cents per ton.
W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
This purely vegetable remedy combines in itself the properties of an antibilious, a mild cathartic, and a tonic. It quickly removes all impurities from the blood which originate and feed disease. The cures it performs are, therefore, radical and thorough.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.
He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.
Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.
In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.
No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.
Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.
MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.
Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engraving of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.
Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 9 in the evening. (Sundays excepted.)
TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.
TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.
Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.
☞ No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system, is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office, No. 71 Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

CAUTION.—NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—BEware of handbills and advertisements stating that Dr. HUNTER has removed, and that Hunter's Red Drop can be had at any place, except at the old Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., established in 1834, by the writer of this, and the present and only proprietor. It is a villainous conspiracy by a plurality of unprincipled quack doctors, to rob Dr. HUNTER of his hard-earned reputation as a skillful and honorable physician. Remember that Dr. Hunter's Red Drop can only be had genuine at the old Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st.; all others are base and wicked counterfeits of this wonderful remedy, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., No. 516 Broadway, pupil of Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT of this City, and RICORD of Paris, who is the first living surgeon in diseases, &c., of the sexual system, may be confidentially consulted for the cure of this important class of diseases, which includes all nervous, seminal, and kindred complaints. Dr. H. tenders to the afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, "no mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. Consultations in English or French.

CHRONIC AND CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.—Dr. RALPH, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, (at home till 1 and after 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted.) By application in the recent stage of disease, a speedy cure is obtained. Stricture, seminal weakness, spermatorrhœa, and all genito-urinary diseases, radically cured, without painful operations, offensive medicines, or troublesome restrictions. A new, strictly non-mercurial treatment in old constitutional cases. All letters must inclose a fee. Address Box No. 389 Post-Office. Strangers visited at their hotel if necessary. Gravel, Piles, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Female Complaints, &c., successfully treated.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE"—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, strictures, gleet, syphilis, &c. He cures all such diseases at No. 62 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

CAMPHORATED STRENGTHENING PLASTER cured Judge Birdsall of a most painful neuralgic rheumatism, that had confined him to the house for six weeks; other remedies failed. The PLASTERS gave him relief so that he went to his office the next day. For lameness of all kinds and diseased lungs. For sale by druggists generally. E. B. NEWMAN,
Proprietor, No. 393 Hudson-st., New-York.

DOCTOR WATKINSON'S PULMONACIA—For the cure of consumption, needs only a trial to be pronounced the best and only medicine in the world for the cure of consumption and all internal diseases of the throat and lungs. Price $1 per bottle, for sale only at No. 448 Broadway.

SPERMATORRHEA OR NOCTURNAL EMISSIONS CAN BE CURED—Nature has provided a remedy. That remedy I have discovered. This is no "Medical Treatise," no "Curative Instrument," no "humbug." Sent on receipt of one shilling in four stamps. Address Box No. 389, Middletown, New-York.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO. HAVE removed to Mechanics' Bank Buildings, No. 33 Wall-st., where they issue Mercantile credits, available in all parts of the world, and to buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

HEWITT & CO. HAVE REMOVED TO No. 30 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE BACK ROOM AND BEDROOM on the second floor, one room in the attic, with other privileges of the house No. 59 Vandam-st. Inquire at No. 120 Canal-st., old number. Rent, $9 per month.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS Brookside, on Mansion and Garden sts., in the City of Poughkeepsie, the residence of Charles H. Ruggles, containing 16 acres of land in high cultivation. The house is large, built in the best manner, with green-house attached, heated by a furnace and lighted with gas. Outhouse and stables are conveniently arranged and in good order. The grounds contain a choice collection of fruit, shrubbery and ornamental trees in vigorous growth, and a large and productive garden. The place combines the quiet and retirement of a country residence, with the advantages of contiguity to the City. For particulars apply to CHARLES H. RUGGLES.
POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 29, 1856.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, SOUTH SIDE of 36th-st., near 4th-av., House No. 8, four-story brown-stone front, and an [illegible] one of the most desirable places on the Island. The house is built and finished in the most substantial and artistic style. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 159 East 21st-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 9 Grove-st., lot 25½ feet by 100, house 25 by 55, three-story, basement and counter cellar, with all the modern improvements, built by present owner, suitable for his own residence. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—A NICE snug cottage, with coach-house and stable, and several lots in garden, two fine willow trees, convenient to Brooklyn City Rail road, one and a half miles from ferry; calculated for respectable parties; moderate. Apply to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 44 Broadway, Room No. 13.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE, to [illegible] family, having no young children. Address W., Box No. 1,580, Post-Office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

JOHN B. PIKE. PIKE & BACON. L. W BACON.
WESTERN LAND AGENTS, LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN.
New-York Agency at the office of CLARK & WILLIAMSON, Bankers, No. 23 William-st. The undersigned have established a branch of their house at New-York, as above, where one of the firm will be found for the purpose of buying, selling and locating Western Lands. We have on hand a large quantity of lands located by ourselves, in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, a portion being on the lines of the proposed railroads, which we will sell or exchange for City property, railroad stocks, or other marketable securities. Address, care of CLARK & WILLIAMSON, No. 23 William-st.
PIKE & BACON.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM, IN THE healthy and growing village of Metuchen, N. J., 26 miles from New-York, and half a mile from the Depot of the New-Jersey Railroad, from which place the cars stop six times daily for New-York. The farm contains 42½ acres of land, of the first quality, valuable for gardening, grass or grain, (the most of it being in meadow,) including two acres of wood land. The land is well watered by a brook and springs. On the premises are a good dwelling-house and barn, &c. The subscriber, being personally acquainted with the premises, is prepared to give full particulars. Terms easy, $1,000 cash only desired—the balance can remain on bond and mortgage. Address, by letter or in person, M. DANIELS, No. 177 Market-st.

A SUPERIOR FARM, OF TWENTY-FIVE acres, at New Rochelle, three quarters of a mile from the depot; house, barn and outbuildings; fruit and shade trees in abundance; fine stream running through it; will exchange for a house and lot in Brooklyn or New-York.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—ELIZUR WARD and JOHN H. GILBERT against MATTHEW H. MACE, Ann Stevens, Cornelius Dubois, Joseph B Vanderyoort, Horace J. Ferris, Charles S. Gilbert, Caleb A. Ostrander, [illegible] Wood, Alexander H. Grant, Richard D. Wood, Thomas Adams, James McChesney, Charles B. Dannebaum, John Harris, Ferdinand H. Beck, Hugo Ackermann and Otmar Welker.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendants, or to either of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, on the 22d day of November, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 22, 1856.
J. D. & T. D. SHERWOOD,
n28-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—JOTHAM C. MEEKER and JOHN M. PERKINS against JOSEPH WARREN WEBB.—Summons for a money demand on contract. [Com. not served.] To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 150 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and thirty-two dollars and fifty-six cents, with interest from the 4th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. 2, 1856.
F. W. BURKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
N. B.—The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 4th day of December, 1856.
d5-law6wF* F. W. BURKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—HOSEA WEBSTER against ANDREW J. SNYDER, Rose Quin the mother, and Thomas Quin, Hugh Quin, Isabella Quin, Mary Quin, Catharine Quin, brothers and sisters of John Quin, late of Williamsburg, deceased, James Moore and Francis McGuire, executors of the last will and testament of said deceased.—Summons for Relief.—To each and every of the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the County Clerk's Office, of Kings County, at the City Hall, Brooklyn, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on him at his office, No. 341 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 27, 1856.
JOHN P. ROLFE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
n28-law6wF* No. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HUDSON COUNTY, SURROGATE'S OFFICE.—NICHOLAS PFEIFFER, Executor of PETER PFEIFFER, deceased.—Surrogate's order to Limit Creditors.—Dated this 16th day of December, A. D. 1856.—On application of the above-named executor, it is ordered that said executor give public notice to the creditors of the estate of the said decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this order within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the County of Hudson, for two months, and also within the said twenty days by advertising the same in the Newark *Daily Advertiser* and New-York *Daily Times*, for the same space of time, and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of nine months, public notice been given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be for ever debarred of his or her action therefor against the said executor. By order. E. W. KINGSLAND,
d18-law2mF* Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL E. THISTLE, late of the City of New-York, stone-cutter, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of EDWARD CROMMELIN, No. 226 Washington-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, Nov. 27, 1856.
EDWARD CROMMELIN, } Executors.
ABRAHAM McBRIDE, }
n28-law6mF* JOHANNA THISTLE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM THORNE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his residence, No. 107 Clinton-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 6th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 24, 1856.
OGDEN H. THORNE, Administrator, with will annexed.
s26-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENTS BUNNEMEYER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of HENRY G. SCUDDER, No. 216 Washington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 8, 1856.
HENRY G. SCUDDER, Administrator,
MARY C. BUNNEMEYER, Administratrix.
o10-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER CLINTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of MATTHEW CLINTON, No. 370 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 21, 1856.
MARY CLINTON, Administratrix,
au22-law6mF* MATTHEW CLINTON, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DOMINGOS LIT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of BARTOLOME BLANCO, No. 167 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 7, 1856.
BARTOLOME BLANCO, } Executors.
SALVADOR CHAPPELL, }

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF WILLIAM MARLOW.—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of WILLIAM MARLOW, lately doing business in Grand-st., in the late city of Williamsburg, (Brooklyn, Eastern District,) to present their claims, duly authenticated, to the undersigned, assignee of said MARLOW, at the store of ABENDROTH BROTHERS, No. 229 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1856.
JOHN ABENDROTH,
Assignee of WM. MARLOW, No. 229 Water-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the creditors of E. KIPPORT & CO. that they are required to file their claims, properly authenticated, on or before the 20th inst., with NORTHROP & NORTHRUP, Counselors at Law, at their office, No. 51 William-st., New-York. A payment pro rata to those who file their claims will be made at said office on Dec. 31, 1856.
GEORGE J. MULLER, Assignee.
By NORTHROP & NORTHRUP, Attorneys,
No. 51 William-st., New-York.

ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR VESTIBULES, Halls, hearths, dining-rooms, conservatories, &c., Garnkirk Chimney-tops, drain-pipe, &c. For sale by MILLER & COATES, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1857.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to subscribers in this City and vicinity for TWELVE CENTS a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening (Sundays Excepted.) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the DAILY, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons claiming to be agents for the TIMES receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that we have no traveling agents, and that WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO BE SUCH. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

News From Europe.

By the *Fulton*, which arrived here on Wednesday from Southampton, we have *four* days' later advices from Europe. The news is interesting. Our readers will be glad to hear of the safety of the U. S. mail steamer *Hermann*, about which there has been much anxiety. She encountered a terrible gale when about nine hundred miles from Southampton, and one of her engines was so severely damaged that she was compelled to put back to port. The vessel itself was uninjured. Her mails and passengers were brought to New-York by the *Fulton*.

The arrival at Portsmouth of the Arctic ship *Resolute*, under command of American officers, has created quite an excitement among our English friends. The liberality of our Government in presenting the ship to the British nation, is warmly acknowledged and appreciated. All courtesy has been extended to Lieutenant HARTSTEIN and his companions. On the 16th ult. the Queen visited the *Resolute*, which was towed to Cowes for the purpose.

The act was an unusual one, and will be regarded as a kindly recognition of the compliment paid her by the restoration of the ship. Her Majesty was received on board by Lieut. HARTSTEIN and his officers, and the scene that ensued was quite an interesting one. An account is given elsewhere.

The last Message of President PIERCE had been received in England, and is published in extenso by all the leading journals. It seems to have met with a more favorable reception there than it did from our own people.

Our political advices by this arrival are of some moment. The quarrel between the Prussian Government and the Swiss Republic has assumed a most serious aspect. An amicable arrangement, unless brought about by powerful intervention, is spoken of as beyond hope. Prussia is said to have communicated a note to the Government of LOUIS NAPOLEON, intimating that, as diplomatic negotiations have failed, it has become necessary to resort to ulterior measures. The Federal Council remain firm, though France and the whole of Europe, England excepted, are against them, and the Royalist prisoners at Neufchatel will be tried and adjudged, guilty or not guilty, according to law. It is this trial which the King of Prussia is determined, if possible, to prevent, as he is apprehensive that unpalatable facts will be disclosed in the evidence.

Particulars have reached us of the recent attempt to assassinate the King of Naples. The king, in the emergency, is said to have behaved with much coolness and courage. The assassin was a man of considerable intelligence—in possession of a sound mind, but determined to carry his purpose into execution. He was implicated in no conspiracy, but was moved (as he confessed) by revenge for cruel treatment towards members of his family. He was tried, found guilty and hung within a week after he attempted the crime. The people assented to the justice of the punishment inflicted, but seem to have evinced no enthusiasm at their king's escape from assassination.

We receive by this mail the formal declaration of war proclaimed at Bombay against Persia by the East India Company. Elsewhere we print the document, but it does not very clearly explain the causes of the war. It has been recognized by the Persian Government. The last division of the British expeditionary force for the invasion of the South of Persia had sailed from Bombay, and the Island of Karak, the first point of attack, had been captured and occupied. Russian movements on the Persian frontier continue threatening, and justify the report that, at the first intimation from the Shah, fifty thousand Russian troops will be ready to render assistance.

The Congress of Paris was to meet between the 20th and 25th of December. It is supposed that the questions to be discussed will have been arranged beforehand so that the Conferences will last as short a time as possible.

We find no mention made in the English papers of the reported rescue of the captain of the *Lyonnais* and fifteen of the crew. The rumor has been contradicted, and never had any foundation in truth.

As we go to press, a dispatch from Halifax announces the arrival of the *Niagara* at that port, with three days' later news.

THE MURDERS IN THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON.—There is a sorry time in Boston. That usually staid and quiet corner of the earth has its troubles and its crimes, like other places less favored by the prestige of a sainted ancestry. No event since the Parkman murder has created such an excitement as the two State Prison murders which have occurred within the past fortnight. Since the middle of December, two Deputy Wardens of that institution have been murdered in cold blood, while in the performance of their duties, by prisoners under confinement for very brief periods. The circumstances attending these murders need not be recapitulated. In both instances they were of a peculiarly distressing nature. In both, the same kind of implement was employed; in both, the victims were men noted for their quiet manner and consideration towards the prisoners placed in their care; and in neither case was any provocation for the assault known to have been given. The fact of the second murder following so close upon the first, and both occurring within the Prison precincts, draws marked attention to the management of the institution, and suggests the existence of radical defects in discipline and treatment. Now that the public curiosity is aroused, we may await further developments of the Prison secrets, with the assurance of instructive hints.

Recruits for Walker.

The omission of the United States District-Attorney to stop the military emigration to Nicaragua by the *Tennessee* and *James Adger* is to be regretted for other reasons than strictly legal ones. It is needless to say that these shipments of recruits are quite as criminal as the worst essays of the Cuban filibusters, or those paltry enlistments about which we were ready to make war with England; and that the Government official was as fully apprised of the fact as he was of the law, there can be no manner of doubt, for the object and character of the emigration were notorious, and the sailing of the former steamer announced for weeks before with the understanding that its freight should be aid and comfort to WALKER. We cannot avoid the suspicion that had the vessel been up for Africa and a cargo of slaves, more active zeal would have been manifested in its detention and seizure; possibly because in that case a forfeiture would have better rewarded the ardor of the agents.

That this business of transmitting troops to WALKER is, in any particular, more humane than the transmission of negroes from Guinea, may be safely questioned. The hazards of life, and the service to which the victims are consigned, are all to the advantage of the negro. The *Tennessee* came hither the other day, a slight vessel, unfit for sea service, with a list of dead, extending to thirty-four names, in a voyage of ten days, and bearing one-third more passengers than it furnished accommodations for. The passengers had but one story to tell of miserable privation, ill-treatment, violence, all the way from San Francisco to New-York. All of those who left the former city, unprovided with a *through* ticket, were seized by the minions of WALKER and impressed, notwithstanding all the efforts of their fellow-passengers to save them; the Transit Company necessarily abetting the action of the usurpatory government. The same compulsion undoubtedly induces the servants of the Company to deny the difficulties of the route, to suppress complaint, and gives the news they bear the color most favorable to a cause really expiring. Instances that came under our notice, and which we duly reported at the time, proved to what dire sufferings the soldiers of WALKER were reduced; witnessed their starvation and illness; and the vast per centage of the whole which every day in that uncongenial climate swept to the grave. No Life Insurance Company will accept a risk on a Nicaragua emigrant. And yet are hundreds of young, misinformed men, seduced from their homes, carried by this terrible middle passage to the almost certain death awaiting them on the Isthmus, and left there in the clutches of the petty tyrant, from whose fatal grasp there is no escape, it seems, save by death in battle, or in bed by that fell fever under which four-fifths of the many thousands sent thither have already sunk. Hemmed in by implacable enemies, who cannot, with safety, rest until the intruder is expelled or exterminated—without food or supplies, save what are brought from a distant country—and without men to fill the gaps war, pestilence and famine incessantly open in his ranks—WALKER is, nevertheless, represented to these ignorant recruits as in the midst of a series of triumphs, amply supplied, abounding in pecuniary resources, and able to make good the engagements for pay, rations, and bounty land, which are held out as lures to the unhappy dupes.

Beyond, therefore, any legal obligation, it is a duty of charity, benevolence, patriotism, to stop this efflux of misguided young men. It is an act of charity to those now in WALKER's army, who, we are assured, can only hope release from their murderous service in the utter prostration of their leader's hopes; it is an act of charity to WALKER himself to hasten that catastrophe, which, if protracted, may prove his utter destruction. Whether he is entitled to such consideration, is a question admitting of two sides.

The Paris Congress—Mr. Marcy and Lord Brougham.

Speculation is rife among the quid-nuncs and diplomatists at Paris, as to the results to be expected from the Assembly of the Imperial and Royal Congress now in session at Paris.

The questions of Bolgrad and the Isle of Serpents are ostensibly the objects of the meeting, but they are, beyond all doubt, not the only, nor the foremost topics to be discussed and settled. It is broadly hinted in some of the Paris Journals that the question of the Austrian occupation of the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia must and will be disposed of at this Congress. The opinion is expressed that Austria must be made to evacuate those provinces which she now occupies with her troops, and over which she exercises absolute dominion.

This question is certainly much more important than that of Bolgrad or of the Isle of Serpents, and the honor and dignity of both France and England are more seriously affected by it.

Should Austria be permitted to continue master of the Principalities, France and England will literally exemplify and realize the well-known fable, which, having hitherto been but a fable, will henceforth cease to be fabulous. The story, as it runs, tells of two travelers who were disputing about their right to the possession of an oyster. On submitting their case to a third party who happened to encounter them, and calling upon him to decide the dispute, the umpire took the oyster in his hands, and swallowing at a gulp the eatable portion, himself, gravely handed over a shell to each of the disputants as his portion. In the political question under consideration, the Principalities are the rich fat oyster. It was on their account that the war was entered into, and now, as final decision of the dispute, Austria has seized upon them and holds them in her possession. France and England have done all the hard and dangerous work of warfare, they have expended millions of money and thousands of brave men's lives while Austria stood aloof all the time, maintaining a cautious and insidious neutrality. Without any labor or expense on her part, she has possessed herself of the prize,—she has swallowed the oyster.

France and England will deservedly be the laughing stock of nations in all future history if they patiently submit to this ignominious treatment, this almost ludicrous termination to the high and lofty drama they have so lately been performing before the world at Sebastopol and elsewhere.

There is another reason which, if true, renders the Austrian occupation still more disgraceful to the two Powers above mentioned, putting them into the condition of simple dupes who have been easily imposed upon by superior cunning. Russia, as is well known, gave it out, when first the occupation was made, that it was made by Austria on her behalf and in her interests. This was solemnly and officially declared to the world by Russia, and never was contradicted by Austria. For this reason we are justified in believing that it is so. But assuming such a condition of things to be the fact, in that case, Russia is still the occupant of the Principalities, and Austria is only her agent. What a position for France and England! Can anything more humiliating be conceived? These two Powers went into the war which has cost them so much, expressly for the purpose of driving out Russia from these Principalities, and now, after so much bloodshed and expense, we see them still in the occupation of Russia by her vassal and agent! National shame and disgrace could hardly be carried to a higher pitch than this. Under this view of the case, the war which has just ended has been a war without purpose, object or result. It has been the most wanton, cruel and unrighteous waste of blood ever recorded in the history of nations. Instead of accomplishing the avowed object of the war—that of driving Russia from the Turkish soil—the very reverse is done, and Russia is now secured in the possession of the Principalities, to be handed over to her, by her pliant agent, at some convenient season. France and England may well desire the meeting of a new Congress, that they may be able, if not again outwitted by Calmuc cunning, to rectify their error, to redeem their honor, to wash out this stain from their escutcheon, and, if possible, to effect by diplomacy what they have signally failed to accomplish by the war they have been so vainly engaged in. If such a *status* is to remain in the eyes of the world as all the result of the gigantic armaments, the vast expenditures, the terrific efforts of these two powers, it will henceforth be a contradiction in terms to call them "the great powers."

It is highly probable that, in this view of the case, the bone of contention, the grand object to be discussed and settled at this Congress of European powers, will be the continued occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia in the name and by the forces of Austria. Bolgrad and the Isle of Serpents are doubtless secondary and subordinate matters.

By our last accounts, received by the *Fulton*, which left on the 17th, we learn that the Congress was to meet on or about the 21st ultimo. It is, therefore, very probably, in session at the time we are writing.

There may be other questions which the Congress perhaps will take up, such as the humanitarian question as connected with maritime law. Mr. MARCY will come in for his share of notice on this subject, which will not, we are inclined to think, be very gratifying to his vanity, if the Congress should take the same view of his proposition in relation to privateering which Lord BROUGHAM has recently done, in a reprint of one of his writings. That noble and celebrated jurist treats the proposition made by Secretary MARCY, in response to the declaration of the Congress of April 16, as an unworthy and illogical evasion. The Paris Congress proposed, in a Circular addressed to the Cabinet at Washington, as well as to other Governments, the abolition of privateering in all future maritime warfare. The Government of the United States was invited, if it so pleased, to give its assent to this proposition, and to agree that such should henceforth be received as the maritime law of nations. Mr. MARCY, in reply to the circular addressed to the Cabinet of Washington, refused, indirectly, to accede to the proposed law, and, instead thereof, proposed a much wider extension of the humane principle on which it was based. He proposed to make all neutral vessels and neutral merchandise free on the great ocean, and to abolish the practice of interfering on the ocean with any other vessels than such as belonged to the belligerent parties, and were equipped for purposes of hostility. Lord BROUGHAM demolishes all the glory which Mr. MARCY's friends have heaped upon him for the alleged superior humanity of this proposition, by a single and effective metaphor. His Lordship says that, when Mr. MARCY refuses to assent to the abolition of privateering, except on the condition that the principle be extended further, and that all hostility by sea shall cease, in times of war, against all vessels of all nations, excepting only between the men-of-war of the respective belligerents, he is acting, by such a proposition, just the same as if he should refuse to agree to the abolition of the African Slave-trade, except and unless upon the condition that all Slavery, in every State, and especially in the North American States, should also be, at the same time, abolished. Whether Mr. MARCY would agree, in this latter case, to such an extension of the humanity principle, analogous as it is to his own reasoning, is somewhat doubtful. At all events, there is some justice in Lord BROUGHAM's argument.

These and other matters of other kinds, may probably be touched upon by the Paris Congress of the European Powers, but they will not, we may be sure, constitute the real object of this great meeting.

Slave Insurrections.

The Charleston *Mercury* and the New-York *Commercial Advertiser* complain that information with regard to insurrections of slaves has several times come to them by telegraph which has not been confirmed by the newspapers when received from the same localities by mail. The falsity of the telegraphic reports is taken for granted, and the *Standard* demands a censorship of the telegraph.

To-day we have received private advices from two different quarters in the Slave States, giving particulars of insurrectionary movements and of the means used to suppress them. In each case several negroes were executed on suspicion, or for the purpose of terrorizing the rest, and great consternation and excitement are represented to exist among all the white population. The newspapers of both these districts are entirely silent with regard to these events, and make light of the reports of the same character which they have received from other districts.

The same newspapers, it is well to remark, two months ago, exhibited the strongest inclination to plunge the country into civil war in the event of Col. FREMONT's election. These occurrences show in what condition they were to execute their threats.

The truth is, the Southern Press is everywhere under a censorship, such as that which is demanded, and generally maintained, over the Telegraph—an irresponsible censorship, under a police, of which every slave-owner is a member—a thousand times more rigorous and effective than that of France.

During all the recent election canvass, there probably were not three newspapers in the Slave States which ever gave, even by intimation, to their readers, any true information with regard to the objects of the Republican Party, or the views relative to Slavery of its nominee.

A Southern editor a short time ago informed us that a valuable job of advertising had been taken from him and transferred to a rival paper of much less circulation, and when he asked the reason of the change he was referred to certain brief paragraphs which he had copied from the TIMES and *Herald*, as items of news, in which some demonstrations of Northern sentiment against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise were described.

As there are few rival lines of telegraph at the South, and these are chiefly supported by Northern merchants and newspapers, it is found that some special means of constraint upon the operators is needed. The Richmond *Whig* of Tuesday says: "We believe that all the insurrectionary movements at the South is the natural and necessary effect of the course pursued by the Democratic Party in the late canvass. And, what is more, we believe that all the blood which has been shed by the whites in self-defence, in some portions of the country, rests upon the heads of the reckless demagogues of the Buccaneer Democracy."

MUSIC AND EDUCATION.—Attention has been drawn, in many ways, to the relations of Musical culture to common Education, but the subject is again recommended to notice by the action of the Board of Education of this City, by whose invitation Mr. R. S. WILLIS has just delivered a series of public lectures on Music, as connected with Education. A suggestion for the establishment of a School of Music in New-York, is one that will bear to be pondered carefully, and will be received with favorable regard by a very large class of our citizens.

INSANITY IN ENGLAND.—The Arrowsmith hoax appears to have been revived again in England, the author of the original letter having appeared with another in the *Times*, in which he asserts that the statements in his first letter were all true. John Bull is rather muddled by the affair, and appears inclined to take sides with ARROWSMITH. Mr. BRADY would not have much difficulty in establishing a case of insanity here.

A BATCH OF VETOES.—Mayor WOOD closed up his dealings with the old Common Council yesterday by vetoing three bills, the most important of which was the ordinance for the tax levy of 1857. The cause for this veto was the omission of the appropriation of $200,000 for the improvement of the Central Park, which the new Common Council will doubtless supply.

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW STATE OFFICERS.—The oath of office will be administered to Gov. KING and Lieut.-Gov. SELDEN about 12 o'clock to-day in the Assembly Chamber at Albany. After the ceremony, the Governor will receive the congratulations of his friends in the Executive Chamber.

THE GREAT "LADY"-KILLER.—Col. BENTON has been called Old Bullion for the past twenty years; but hereafter he ought to be called the "Lady"-Killer, since his attempt to kill off that much-abused word has fairly entitled him to the appellation.

Relief for the Family of the Murdered Man, Cornelius Cannon.

We have received a communication in relation to a subscription for the family of CANNON, who was murdered on Sunday night in Brooklyn; it is accompanied with the sum of $27, contributed by the employes in the American Exchange Bank of this City. The contribution is a most generous one, and the suggestion of a subscription is every way commendable. But we think it would be better that the money should be sent to the Mayor of Brooklyn, or to some person appointed by a committee to receive contributions. It would be a serious inconvenience to us to act as the treasurer in such a case, and we shall forward the money that has been sent to us to any person who may be designated hereafter as an agent in the matter.

German Opera.

One of the best operas in the *repertoire* of the German Opera Company now at the Broadway Theatre, is WEBER's "Der Freischutz." Its proportions are sufficient to call into play all the ambition of the artists, without being too excessive for their strength. And then the chorus and orchestra appear to understand their work, and do it with admirable precision and effect. This opera was given last night with all the advantages referred to, and was of course eminently successful. It is the nest-egg of German Opera, and Fatherland is prodigiously proud of it.

We refer to its production on this occasion simply to notice the admirable way in which it has been put on the stage. There are opportunities for scenic display in this work, which are seldom seized in the proper spirit because they lie out of the ordinary track. More than once, the music has been jeopardized by the lugubrious attempt of the scene-painter to interpret the romantic element. The incantation scene is a perpetual stumbling-block and cannot be obliterated with a pound brush. This was not so last night. We have never seen in this country a more spacious and satisfactory "Wolf's Glen," or *diablerie* more effectually managed. We are not partial to fire-works on the stage, but when the smoke is used judiciously as it was last night, namely, to cover the apparition of the demon huntsmen, we are disposed to forgive their popping and fizzing. There was a slight hitch in the machinery. When this is overcome we are sure the incantation will more than satisfy a critical audience.

Personal.

Mr. WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, who has recently published a pamphlet in England, claiming for BACON the authorship of SHAKESPEARE's plays, or at least a large participation therein, is following up the subject by the delivery of lectures in support of his theory.

Hon. STEPHEN A. MALLORY has been reëlected a Senator of the United States from the State of Florida for six years from the 4th of March next.

A writer in the Boston *Christian Register* criticises a recent sermon preached by Rev. Dr. COX in this comical way, and not inaptly:

"It seemed to me like a sermon that might be represented as a railroad car that had been thrown from the track under a high rate of speed, smashed in pieces, and then gathered up in fragments, just in those chance relations into which accident had thrown them. The materials of a complete and beautiful car were there, (with the exception of the brakes,) but they were hoisted out of the mess and put together very much like those castle that Mr. TODD tells the children about, as the inhabitants of a *change* world. The sermon was learned, poetical, disjointed, pedantic, powerful, brilliant, humorous, witty, explosive, redundant, English, Greek, Latin, and Dr. Coxy."

Obituary.

The late FRANCIS C. GRAY, of Boston, was the son of the famous WILLIAM GRAY, the merchant; graduated at Cambridge in 1809, studied law with Hon. WM. PRESCOTT, was private Secretary to JOHN QUINCY ADAMS when he was Minister to Russia, an early contributor to the *North American Review*, author of various orations and historical papers, member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and its Corresponding Secretary; President of the Boston Athenæum; a Trustee of the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, and of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and a Fellow of Harvard College from 1826 to 1836. Also, frequently a member of the Legislature. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Harvard College in 1841.

Elder JOHN T. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, one of the most distinguished preachers of the "Reformation," died at Lexington, Mo., on Thursday, 18th December. He was one of the most distinguished and successful Ministers of the Gospel in the Western country. In early life he was a lawyer and politician. He served as an officer in the war of 1812, and was at the siege of Fort Meigs.

Col. THOMAS F. HUNT, Assistant-Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., died at New-Orleans on the 23d December. He had been stationed at New-Orleans for many years. During the Mexican war his duties as Quartermaster were arduous, and he discharged them with a degree of ability and energy that elicited the approbation of the War Department.

☞ We regret to hear of the death of Mrs. P. LYNCH, wife of the editor of the *Irish American*. She died in Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, after a brief illness.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Another Chapter in the Baker Case.

Pursuant to notice served on the District-Attorney, LEWIS BAKER and his co-defendants were brought, by writ of *habeas corpus*, Wednesday morning, before one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. Application was made by Messrs. JAMES T. BRADY, DANIEL E. SICKLES, and JOHN H. MCCUNN, of counsel, to bail the defendants.

District-Attorney HALL appeared on the return, and said substantially, that considering that six jurors upon each Jury had substantially acquitted him, and the remaining six upon each Jury were not able to agree as to what crime he was guilty of; and considering that with each trial the evidence for the prosecution modified in its tone; and that on the last trial a perfectly unexceptionable Jury passed on the testimony, he (the District-Attorney) should not oppose the application to bail, but ask that it be fixed at a sum commensurate with the case. The further conduct of the matter he should advise about with his friend, the Attorney-General.

The bail was then fixed at $5,000 each defendant, but only LEWIS BAKER gave bail, with JAMES MCCREA, of No. 214 Fifth-avenue, a brother-in-law of Mr. MCCUNN, as security.

This will not release JAMES TURNER or MCLAUGHLIN, as they are under another indictment in the General Sessions for felonious assaults—the trials being now about to be brought on.

BAKER and HUNTINGDON have been occupying a cell together, and both leave it together. One went to the Canary Islands—the other goes to Sing Sing, which is about the same thing. One draws a blank, the other a legal prize for the public, and are examples of the jugglery and lottery of trials by Jury now-a-days.

BAKER's immediate friends were fully posted in advance of his release from his Tombs confinement. The news of his release quickly spread among all the bar-rooms and oyster saloons of the City, and was the prevailing talk during the afternoon and evening. The frequenters of these places were free in offering bets that BAKER would be no further punished. One or two offered odds that in less than three months' time he would be reinstated on the police. Considerable anxiety prevailed to get a sight of the hero of the Poole homicide. It was soon ascertained that JIM HUGHES, JOE PETTY, DANIEL SULLIVAN, Councilman KERRIGAN, and two or three others of his old confreres had him in keeping. During the evening the old round of haunts were visited, including JOHNNY LYNG's, from which point our distinguished fellow-citizen went to spend the night with JIM HUGHES, Esq. BILL POOLE's spook walked last night.

Moral Insanity Again.

Many persons suppose that because no medical testimony on the trial of HUNTINGDON was offered against that of Messrs. PARKER and GILMAN, there is a wide conflict between science and law on the subject of insanity. The District-Attorney found that time was not allowed for testimony in reply, in order to finish the case before Judge CAPRON's term of office expired. Half the medical profession of the City were at his disposal, and Dr. RANNEY (of the Blackwell's Island Lunatic Asylum, who has had 680 yearly patients for many years, was anxious to place science on the platform with law. But Messrs. HALL and NOYES seem to have determined to put the common sense of the Jury against the theories of the two Doctors, and Mr. NOYES was deputed by the District-Attorney, as familiar in certain important civil cases with the law of insanity in all its branches, to overthrow the physicians who so boldly followed the lead of the lawyers. Common sense in the jury-box, we rejoice to say, triumphed for once in this City. By the way, a protest is going the rounds of the medical profession, which has already been very largely signed, against the reception of the testimony of Drs. PARKER and GILMAN being taken as the sentiment or doctrine of the medical faculty generally.

City Mortality of the Past Year.

Though the population of our City has increased, by a large per centage during the last few years, the mortality, for the last two or three, has fallen off. The total number of deaths the past year was 21,363, being about 1,000 less than in 1855, and 6,000 less than 1854. Consumption, as usual, carried off the largest number, its victims reaching 2,452. Fevers of various kinds proved fatal to 2,020; inflammation to 1,878; convulsions to 1,489; and marasmus to 1,422; 1,535 were still-born; dropsy included 1,185 in its catalogue. Of those who died, 15,996 were natives of the United States; 5,138 foreigners; 430 colored, and 134 unknown.

Applying to the State for a Fire Engine.

The citizens of Sing Sing will present a petition to the next Legislature, praying for an appropriation to enable them to purchase a first-class efficient fire engine, which may be used as well to extinguish any fires that may occur in the prison shops, as in the village. The petition sets forth that much property has been saved to the State from fire by the exertions of the residents of Sing Sing, and that one fire engine and apparatus has been nearly worn out in that service. The Fire Department of Sing Sing has lately been strengthened by the addition of a new engine and hose cart; and a few days ago the members had a very creditable parade and dinner.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The State Superintendency of Public Instruction seems likely to receive a due share of consideration during the coming Winter. Mr. RICE, the present incumbent, is named for reëlection, and Messrs. S. S. RANDALL and VAN DYKE, of Albany, are named as his competitors. Only the best man should be thought of for this most important post.

☞ The Free Academy Catalogue is just published—though bearing date September, 1856. The summary of the institution is as follows:

Board of Education		44
Executive Committee		7
Faculty	14	
Tutors	13	
Instructors		—27
Resident Graduates	6	
Seniors	23	
Juniors	36	
Sophomores	56	
Freshmen	137	
Introductory	466	
Students		—725

☞ Who will be the President of the Board of Education for the coming year? This question disturbs the Board of Education considerably. There are four men named as likely—some of them more likely men, than likely to be elected. The four are: ANDREW H. GREEN, Esq., the present incumbent; WM. H. NEILSON, late President; ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, President from 1850 to 1854; and NELSON J. WATERBURY, Assistant City Postmaster.

Fires.

IN ORCHARD-STREET.

A fire broke out at 10½ o'clock Tuesday night, in the paint shop of GEORGE H. LOUX, No. 86½ Orchard-street. It was caused by carelessness in leaving a camphene lamp burning against a wall. It was put out with a loss of about $175. The second story, occupied by WILLIAM WHITCOMB, as a carpenter's shop, was slightly damaged.

IN BLEECKER-AVENUE.

Shortly after 2 o'clock the same night a fire occurred in the shoe factory of A. B. COSWELL, No. 201 Bleecker-avenue. It was caused by a defective stove-pipe. Damage about $150; no insurance.

IN MANHATTAN-STREET—CASE OF ARSON.

A fire was discovered about 9 o'clock yesterday morning in an unoccupied frame building in Manhattan-street, near Tenth-avenue, Harlem. The police managed to extinguish it with a few pails of water. On examination it was found that spirits of turpentine had been thrown upon the weather boards of the building and then ignited. The bottle which had contained the spirits was found near. No clue to the incendiary could be learned. The building is owned by Mr. SWEHARDT, of No. 170 Broome-street.

Killed by a Fall.

ELLEN CULL, aged 60 years, and a native of Ireland, was killed Tuesday, by falling into the area of the new building in the Bowery Extension, one door from Roosevelt-street. The body was removed to the Fourth Ward Station-house, where an inquest upon it was held by Coroner CONNERY. The following verdict was rendered:

"That deceased came to her death by injuries in the head, causing, in our opinion, a concussion of the brain, received by falling into the area of the house one door from the corner of Roosevelt-street in the Bowery; and we further find that the proprietors of said building are highly censurable in leaving that part of the area where railing is to be placed uncovered by boards, which should have been done, so as to prevent the passers-by from falling in, and, as in this case, causing the death of Mrs. ELLEN CULL."

EMIGRANT STATISTICS.—The emigration this year has exceeded that of last year considerably, but is still much less than of any previous year except 1849. The number of emigrants is 141,918; there were 44,000 from Ireland; 55,855 from Germany, and 22,081 from England. The total number of passengers that have arrived at this port during the year is 183,364.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Jan. 3.

The WEEKLY TIMES for Jan. 3, 1857, is published THIS MORNING, containing the following articles:

I.—ELEANOR HAZLETON; OR, THE HOPE OF WOMAN. By CAROLINE CHESEBRO.—Chapters V. (continued) and VI. Written expressly for this paper.
II.—THE DEAD OF 1856.
III.—LETTERS FROM AN AMERICAN ABROAD—Lyons.
IV.—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF FATHER MATHEW.
V.—THE LATE GENERAL GUYON.
VI.—KOSSUTH'S LECTURE—Delivered before the Edinburg Workingmen (Abstract.)
VII.—THE ARROWSMITH HOAX—The London Times in its own Apology.
VIII.—LITERARY ITEMS.
IX.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—Tariff Projects before Congress. The Lobby at Washington. Red Republicans in the United States. Conviction and Sentence of Huntingdon. Another Revolution in Peru. Slavery Abolishing Itself in Virginia. The Arrowsmith Hoax. The Press and Stock-Jobbing. The London Press. Insanity down South. Colonel BENTON about Ladies. Stopping the Telegraph. A Detestable Tyranny. The Last of 1856. The Brick Church Property.
X.—AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.
XI.—MARINE INTELLIGENCE.
XII.—OUR JAPAN CORRESPONDENCE—Interesting Intelligence.
XIII.—THE NEWS OF THE WEEK—Foreign, Domestic and City Summaries for the Week. Carefully prepared.
XIV.—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.
XV.—COMMERCIAL REVIEW OF THE YEAR.
XVI.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Market Reports. Have you Saved all the Leaves? A Relic of Barbarism. Save the Oyster Shells. New-Year's Mutton. Weeds.

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Warranted only the pure juice of the grape, and superior to the best French Champaigne and German stock, being more generous, rich and fruity by retaining the natural flavor of the grape.

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DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Depôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS.—AT AN IMmense reduction in price, until the close of the year. Call and see, at the manufactory of JOHN P. WARE & CO., No. 167 (old No.) Canal-st., 5 doors west of Varick.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible] Telegraph [illegible], and 161 Broadway [illegible] Company's Office, No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Negotiations with New-Granada—Survey of the Islands in the Bay of Panama—The Extradition Treaty with the Netherlands, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

Information has been received here that Hon. Isaac E. Morse, the Special Minister of the United States to Bogota, examined the islands in the Bay of Panama, on the 19th December, in company with Consul A. B. Corwine and Commodore Mervine. It will be remembered that Mr. Morse's instructions direct him to negotiate with the Government of New-Granada for the cession to the United States of municipal control over certain of those islands, as well as over the transit route.

Mr. M. does not conceal the fact that the United States Government looks to the early establishment of a naval depot in the Bay of Panama. He also admits the substantial accuracy of the statement made by the TIMES, some weeks ago, in relation to the demands he is to make of the Government at Bogota.

It was Mr. M.'s opinion when he left Panama that he would close his business up with the Government of New-Granada within six weeks—an expectation which did not raise his judgment in the estimation of those who are familiar with the temporising, procrastinating habits of the people with whom he has to deal.

The President sent to the Senate last year an Extradition Treaty with the Government of Netherlands, which had been negotiated by AUGUST BELMONT. The convention doubtless was originally drawn in the Dutch language; but BELMONT's translation of it turns out to be neither Dutch, English nor Sanscrit. Upon examination by the Senate its language is found so shockingly bad and so uncertain, that the Committee on Foreign Relations will not report it for confirmation.

The President, who did not discover the incoherence and illegibility of the document before he sent it to the Senate, is now so ashamed of it that he desires to withdraw it, which he will probably be permitted to do. It is to be hoped that, under the next Administration, our representatives abroad will, at least, be sufficiently conversant with the language of their own country to be able to put a simple treaty into intelligible shape.

The Navy Department is satisfied that the transfer of the new and old crews of the St. Marys at Panama, via the Panama Railroad, was effected in the most satisfactory manner,—thus establishing by practical experiment the wisdom of the new policy in the management of our Pacific Squadrons, inaugurated by Secretary DOBBIN.

A letter just received here from a lady friend of Mr. SUMNER, states that he proposes to start for Washington on Monday next; also that he is gaining very slowly, and still complains of much suffering in his back upon exertion.

Numerous memorials are pouring in from New-York, Boston, and other shipping ports, protesting against the passage of a law compelling all vessels to adopt ROGERS' universal code of marine signals. The remonstrants generally admit the great value of the code, but protest against the compulsory use. It would seem to be quite as reasonable to protest against the compulsory inspection of steamboat boilers, the carrying of life-boats, &c., &c. S.

Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet—Comfort for the New-York Cliques—The Pacific Railroad—The New Brigadier-General.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1856.

CABINET SPECULATIONS.

It is comparatively useless to attempt any intelligent speculations as to the Cabinet of Mr. BUCHANAN, for the programme changes so frequently that to-day's arrangement is quite at fault to-morrow. This is necessarily so, as the President elect will not, and cannot well definitely settle upon his Cabinet advisers so long in advance. These points should be borne in mind by those who take interest in the various speculations as to the Cabinet which are thrown out, and not charge to the correspondents any disappointment their expectations may sustain in the premises.

THE STATE AND TREASURY DEPARTMENTS.

Some time since I contradicted the rumor that Mr. CASS had been tendered and had accepted the position of Secretary of State. My contradiction was based upon that gentleman's own unequivocal denial of the statement. It is nevertheless true that he is talked of for the State Department, and, judging by present appearances, there is little doubt that he will be the Premier, a fact from which Lord PALMERSTON, doubtless, will borrow a world of trouble, as these venerable statesmen waste no love for each other. Mr. COBB, of Georgia, was mentioned occasionally for the Chair of State, but will be set down for the Treasury Department, unless something should occur to prevent Mr. CASS from accepting the Premiership, in which event Mr. COBB's chances of the latter place are promising.

MESSRS. TOUCEY, CLIFFORD AND BRIGHT.

Mr. TOUCEY of Connecticut, seems likely to realize the vanity of human hopes, and the truth of the Scripture declaration that, "The last shall be first, and the first last." The first man set down with certainty for a place in the new Cabinet, it is now pretty well settled that he must give place to Hon. NATHAN CLIFFORD of Maine, who will be tendered the only Cabinet appointment allotted to New-England. Mr. BRIGHT still stands firm for the State Department if he fails of reflection to the Senate from Indiana; and Messrs. RUSK and BENJAMIN are talked of as among the foremost candidates from the far South. I mistake the man greatly if the Senator from Texas would accept any Cabinet position.

COMFORT FOR THE NEW-YORK CLIQUES.

New-York parties certainly occupy a good deal of Mr. BUCHANAN's thoughts for the reason that they are thrust upon his attention by the horde of greedy spoils-hunters. When the appointments come to be made, you will find that the new President has struck at the root of the trouble among the New-York cliques. FOWLER, MCKEON, and every other Federal office-holder of high grade in your City, will find himself a head shorter very soon after the 4th of March. The policy of letting each man serve out the full term for which appointed has been abandoned; and unless Mr. BUCHANAN's present good resolutions fail him, the new appointees will be selected from among the sterling men of the Democratic Party—men whom office will seek and who will honor the office. The old party hacks will all be thrown overboard; and the men who clamor most for reward of past services to the party will be forgotten. The Collectorship has already been tendered (unofficially, of course,) to J. H. BROWER, Esq., who declines. For the Surveyorship efforts are now making to secure the services of a wealthy gentleman of high standing in your City, who, though living in a largely Republican district, came within less than fifty votes o being elected to office at the late election. These constitute examples of what is the present purpose of Mr. BUCHANAN. All good citizens will hope that he may "hold fast to the faith."

THE LANDS COMMITTEE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The story that the Committee on Public Lands of the House has agreed to report in favor of giving the Southern Pacific Railroad grant to the T. Butler King & Robert J. Walker Company is erroneous. Nothing has yet been definitely decided upon; nevertheless the proposition is entertained and considered, instead of being scouted at once as it ought to be.

THE NEW BRIGADIERSHIP.

The announcement that Gen. SMITH had been nominated for the new Brigadier Generalship created by last Congress took the Senate rather by surprise today. It will be remembered that when the act creating the office was before Congress, it was generally understood that it was to be filled by the nomination of General SHIELDS, whose personal popularity alone carried the measure. SHIELDS was much disappointed at his failure to receive the appointment, but took it philosophically, went out West, turned his sword into a ploughshare, and is prospering exceedingly in the peaceful life of an agriculturist.

Our National Theatre is about to pass into the hands of a lady manageress, Miss FANNY MORANT, who has just taken the lease, and will reopen the house to-morrow night. Miss MORANT is a great favorite at the capital, and possesses the combination of youth, beauty, wit and talent essential to success in the arduous enterprise in which she is about to embark. She opens the season with the new drama of "Masks and Faces," in which she sustains the character of *Peg Woffington*. S.

U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

No. 33.—*Williams*, appellant, vs. *Hill, McLane & Co.*, appellees.—The argument in this case was concluded by Mr. PHILLIPS, of Alabama.

No. 31.—*Terrence Cousin*, appellant, vs. *Evariste Blanc*, executrix, et al.—The argument in this case was opened and concluded to-day by Mr. JANIN, of New-Orleans, for appellants, and Senator BENJAMIN, appellees.

No. 34.—*Wm. A. Slaughter* vs. *James A. Rowley*.—This case was argued to-day by Miles TAYLOR, of New-Orleans, for appellee, and Mr. BENJAMIN for appellant.

These three cases involve no legal principles of general interest, and are of themselves not very important. LEX.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

JOSHUA J. BROWN, of New-York, was admitted to the Bar.

Case No. 3—*Benjamin F. Harding* vs. *Alfred S. Gardiner* et al.—Cause submitted to the Court on record, and a printed argument by Mr. WASHBURNE, for plaintiff.

No. 36—*William K. Post* et al., claimants of the cargo of the ship *Richmond*, vs. *John H. Jones* et al.—Argued by Mr. O'CONOR for appellants, and Mr. LORD for appellees. Adjourned till Friday.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT PATERSON, N. J.

PATERSON, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

A destructive fire occurred here last night, on the corner of Main and Van Houten streets. Eight stores were totally consumed, together with the entire contents. The stores of VANDERHOOF & SNYDER, dry goods; A. STOUTENBOROUGH, dry goods; W. TOBIAS, dry goods; Mr. KIRK, bakery; a store, store adjoining; S. ALLEN, tobacconist; JAMES DUNN, confectioner; Mrs. KELLY, variety store; BEAM & TAYLOR, *shoes and boots, were considerably damaged by water*; also several other buildings across the street, were more or less damaged by fire and water. The total loss is estimated at $50,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

FIRE AT AKRON, OHIO.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The *Beacon* office, at Akron, Ohio, was burned on Monday morning, together with Messrs. BEEBE & ELKES's Bookstore, WELMORE & Co.'s Agricultural store, and BOWEN & BARBER's Grocery store. Several adjoining buildings were also greatly injured.

FIRE AT LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The Medical Department of the University of Louisville was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is covered by insurance, and enough of the apparatus was saved to enable the lectures to be continued in the Law Department adjoining.

FIRE AT MILAN, OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The grist-mill and saw-mill of Messrs. MERRY & GAY, at Milan, Ohio, together with MERKER & SKINNER's block factory, were burnt yesterday morning. The former's loss is estimated at from $12,000 to $15,000—the latter's at $6,000. No insurance.

Another Boat of the Lyonnais Picked Up at Sea.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The brig *Beauty*, from Jamaica, arrived at Halifax on Saturday night, reports that on the outward voyage on Nov. 9, lat. 40°, saw a whale-boat, bottom up, starboard side stove and oars lashed to thwarts, with a lugsail mast floating alongside. The boat contained a cask of water and a life-buoy marked "*Le Lyonnais*, Havre," also a white shirt and a fine cambric handkerchief, marked "F. E."

From St. Louis.

THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE—ARREST FOR FORGERY.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The Missouri Legislature organized permanently yesterday. W. D. MCCRACKEN, Democrat, was chosen Secretary of the Senate, and ROBERT HARRISON, Democratic Whig, Speaker of the House. The Bentonites and Americans fused in opposition to the Democrats.

E. C. DAVIS, late Superintendent of Public Schools, has been arrested here for forgeries on various persons and banking-houses, amounting to $12,000.

Ocean Steamers.

SAILING OF THE CANADA FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* sailed for Halifax and Liverpool at 12 o'clock to-day, with 11 passengers for the former and 23 for the latter port. Among the passengers for Halifax was CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., of New-York, who goes to Newfoundland to make arrangements in connection with the proposed trans-Atlantic telegraph cable. Mr. FIELD will return probably in about two weeks. The *Canada* takes out about $273,000 in specie.

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The screw steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 17th instant, is signaled off Cape Island. Her advices are the same as those by the *Fulton* at New York.

THE ALABAMA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

The steamer *Alabama*, from New-York, arrived here to-day.

THE NASHVILLE AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Nashville* arrived here at 7 o'clock on Monday night.

Railroad Casualty.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The 7 o'clock train from New-York this morning struck a covered wagon near Milford, in which were WM. KELSEY and GILBERT NETTLETON, instantly killing KELSEY and nearly killing NETTLETON. Both belonged in Milford.

Court of Appeals.

List of First Thirty Causes on Court of Appeals Calendar for January Term, 1857.

1. Leavitt vs. Blatchford and others.
2. Curtis and others vs. Leavitt.
3. Leavitt vs. Graham and others.
4. Holmes vs. Brown.
5. Hayner vs. James and others.
6. Village of Corning vs. Sill.
7. Wright, by next friend, vs. Talmadge and others.
8. Reeves vs. Humphrey and another.
9. Kemp vs. Groff and others.
10. Stephens vs. Vrooman.
11. Williams vs. New-York Central Railroad Co.
12. Sedgwick vs. Ashburner.
13. Mutual Life Insurance Co. vs. Jenkins.
14. Darby, by next friend, vs. Callaghan.
15. Mutual Life Insurance Co. vs. Board Supervisors of New-York.
16. Hoyt vs. Martense.
17. Requa and others vs. Holmes.
18. People, ex. rel. Sally Chase vs. Rathbone, late Sheriff.
19. Rider and another vs. Pond.
20. Cheney and another vs. Arnold.
21. Maurice vs. Hudson River Railroad Co.
22. Despard vs. Walbridge, executor, &c., and another.
23. Carll and another vs. Hart.
24. Sweet and another vs. Gray.
25. Nolton vs. Western Railroad Co.
26. Reeve and others vs. Post and others.
27. Stevens vs. Merriman.
28. Ransom vs. New-York and Erie Railroad Co.
29. Bennett vs. City of Buffalo.
30. Partridge and another vs. Gilbert and others.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.—The case of SAMUEL GILLMORE, on trial for murder, in the Circuit Court was concluded on Saturday night by a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, with a recommendation to the Governor to commute the sentence to imprisonment for life. The case is one which reveals shocking depravity and degradation. The prisoner and a woman named MARY SAMMONS had been living together in the town of New-Trier for several months, and a child was born. For some weeks before the birth of the child the prisoner had made threats in relation to it. On the 3d of September the child was born, the mother being taken in labor a few yards from the house. When the child was born she called the prisoner, who came to her with a shovel in his hand, and told her to go into the house and he would bring the child. She went in, and soon after GILLMORE followed her. She asked him about the child, and he said he had taken care of it. The woman heard the child cry, and knew that it was alive when she left it. A little girl, 10 years of age, a daughter of the woman, gave her testimony in the case. She was lying sick of the measles on that day, and, looking out of the window, saw GILLMORE lay a child on the ground and place the edge of a spade or shovel upon it. He then rolled it up in a cloth and buried it. Two days afterwards she watched her opportunity and dug up the child with her hands. —*Chicago Press.*

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATIONS.—During the year 227 fires have occurred, where the amount of property destroyed has been estimated at, and over $20,000. The aggregate loss is set down at $21,150,600. If the amount of property destroyed by fires, where the loss was under $20,000 were added, the total would probably reach twenty-five or twenty-six millions of dollars.

The number of human lives lost by fires during the year, is 133.

NEWS FROM THE LYONNAIS.

Several of her Passengers Reported Saved.

The Bordeaux Report Unfounded.

NAVAL AND MARINE AFFAIRS.

We do not like to throw discredit upon so agreeable news as the following, but there are good grounds for doubt. Villa Clara is a small town on the south side of Cuba, near Cienfuegos, and about 150 miles from Havana; the date of this news is Dec. 25, and the *Quaker City* sailed from Havana on the morning of that day, bringing the latest dates. Again, notwithstanding there were many parties in Havana deeply concerned in the fate of the passengers of the *Lyonnais*, no one had heard this exciting news, or if they had known it, have not written a letter, so far as we know, to any person in this City on the subject. According to the above account Señor ULATE, his wife, and the other passengers, were picked up the next day after the disaster, which must have been Nov. 3, two months ago. From the point where this wreck occurred to Jamaica, twelve or fifteen days would be a fair passage. So that the facts must have been known in Kingston by the middle of November. It is scarcely possible that this exciting intelligence could have been forty days in reaching Havana, or rather, that it should not have been known there at all—but have been received by the way of Cienfuegos and Villa Clara. The dates from Jamaica are to the 12th of November. Our files from Kingston have been searched in vain for any allusion to the subject. On the whole we are inclined to fear that the story has arisen from the finding of one of the lost steamer's boats by the brig *Beauty*, which went to Jamaica, just as the Bordeaux rumor arose from the picking up of the second mate's boat. We only hope that our speculations may be falsified, and that the good people of Villa Clara have, indeed, received back again their former Lieutenant-Governor.

The following was published last evening, and comes from the office of the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*.

From *L'Aborado*, a Cuban journal, published at Villaclare, of the 25th inst., we translate:

We have to communicate to our readers a piece of news which will be received with the most universal satisfaction.

Señor DON JOSE DE EULATE, one of the passengers of the *Lyonnais*, is safe. The next day after the catastrophe he was picked up by a British vessel bound to Jamaica.

His wife was saved at the same time, as well as some other passengers. This news has been confirmed by a private letter from a friend of the former Lieutenant-Governor, who, when he left us, left among us such deep and warm sympathy.

Señor EULATE was the former Lieutenant-Governor of Villaclara.

The steamer *Fulton* brings information that shortly before she left, a telegraphic dispatch from Bordeaux to Havre, contradicted the report that the Captain and sixteen of the lost French steamer had reached that port. The rumor no doubt arose from a misunderstanding of the intelligence of the finding of the second mate's boat.

ANOTHER BOAT FOUND.—We have advices by telegraph from Halifax, that Brig *Beauty*, from Jamaica, picked up one of the *Lyonnais'* boats, on her outward passage, near the place where the steamer was lost; that the boat was bottom up and stove, and had some articles attached to her that fully establishes her identity as one of the five that belonged to the steamer.

THE FROZEN CREW.

The schooner seen sunk in Hereford Inlet, with crew frozen in the rigging, given in yesterday's issue, is no doubt the one referred to below:

"Schooner *Ice Rock*, of Long Island, went ashore on 24th inst., at Hereford Bar, near Cape May, and will prove a total loss. She was loaded with coal. The Captain and crew suffered terribly. Two of the crew were frozen to death—(names unknown.) The Captain, steward and four seamen were rescued after having been exposed for thirty-eight hours. They were all badly frozen. The Captain resides in Philadelphia, where he has a wife and four children."

Ship *Jersey*, of Salem, before reported ashore south of Cape Henry, went ashore in the snow storm of 20th inst., between 9 and 10 o'clock, on the Gravel bar, at the Wash Woods, about 30 miles below Cape Henry. The masts were cut away, and every effort was made to save the vessel and cargo, but in vain. Two boats were launched and lost, and the crew, excepting one man, succeeded in getting to the shore, about half a mile from the ship, in an old boat that had been condemned. One was washed overboard, and another, JOHN MORTON, of Halifax, froze to death after reaching the shore. The officers and crew were hospitably accommodated by Mr. WILLIAM BARCO, near the shore, after having suffered greatly from the severity of the weather, and their narrow escape from the perils of the deep. The vessel, with her cargo, will prove a total loss, and are advertised to be sold Jan. 5. At last accounts the vessel's upper deck was three feet under water.

AN AMERICAN CAPTAIN IN TROUBLE.

The Captain of the bark *G. D. Amouch*, at Havana on the 5th inst., from Mobile, has got himself into difficulty on a very serious charge. It is stated that the cook of the vessel (whom the Captain represents as a dangerous character) was put in irons on the voyage, for threatening the lives of the officers. He was brought on deck in this condition, and his irons made fast to the rigging aloft, but though seen at dark, in the morning he was *non est inventus*. The Captain says he jumped overboard to avoid punishment; the crew make charges which involve the Captain, and the case was to be examined into by the U. S. Consul.

Comments of the Press on the Conviction of Huntingdon.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

Every one has heard of whipping one man over the back of another. Therefore, as in the Huntingdon trial, it was attempted to make the devil, or demon, in a counterfeiter, alone accountable for the latter's crimes. We trust that this devil will never be permitted to go unpunished, but be whipped over the back of the person who harbors him. This is the only way that the devil in the human bosom, prompting to wrong-doing, can be subjected to the penalties of criminal law. If a man is found keeping such bad company in his breast, they must needs suffer together.

Since this was written—happily for the reputation of New-York justice—HUNTINGDON has been found guilty even by a New-York Jury. It seems, therefore, not quite impossible to bring a great villain to justice there. And, now that the trial of this astounding forger is over, that of some others connected with it must commence. The doctors are arraigned at the bar of the public, and the culprit's counsel also—the latter for conspiring to defeat public justice by a bold experiment in law; the former for being accessories to the scheme.

The whole conception is certainly most remarkable, and will make this case one among the celebrated criminal trials which have been recorded for the instruction, warning and amusement of mankind. Other cases, however, have been marked by the extraordinary criminality of the felon on trial. This, on the contrary, though not deficient in that respect, is distinguished more by the hardihood of his defence by counsel, and the free loan of themselves by the doctors, for the purpose of giving it success. The whole proceeding is considered as an impudent speculation on the credulity of the jury and the public, almost as daring (though we charge no wrong) as any perpetrated by the culprit himself. How the doctors will reconcile their extraordinary testimony with medical science and with their own characters, (professional, of course,) is for them and the faculty to settle. It will surpass ordinary ingenuity, the public think, to do either with success.

The general opinion is that all the madness that can be imputed to HUNTINGDON, was in the expenditure of his money, not in obtaining it. In this he manifested not a little cool-headed shrewdness and mother wit. After all, the craziest thing in the whole affair, perhaps, was the attempt of counsel to impose on the supposed imbecility of the Jury by the plea of insanity, and the next craziest was the efforts of the doctors to overturn acknowledged law by a dubious medical theory.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

A New-York Jury has really convicted a Wall-street forger! Let the country exult, and let New-York feel proud of the verdict. CHARLES B. HUNTINGDON, who did a Wall-street business of some twenty millions per annum, has been sentenced to four years and ten months at hard labor, in the State Prison. The efforts of distinguished counsel were of no avail; the sympathy of friends was powerless; the ingenious efforts to persuade the Jury that a career of crime was only a career of insanity, and therefore excusable, failed utterly. The verdict of guilty was promptly given; and the sentence followed with equal celerity.

We confess to have had fears of a different result. Knowing the many loop-holes which clever legal talent can open to wealthy crime, and through which Wall-street criminals have so often escaped, we had fears that HUNTINGDON might still be allowed to go at large, and perhaps renew his depredations among the community. The audacity of the defence, which attempted to inspire a certain respect for his conduct by raising it to the dignity of a psychological phenomenon, for which he was not accountable, really alarmed us. In these days, when so many old superstitions and exploded fallacies have been revived, we dreaded lest such a course might not have its weight with a New-York Jury. Happily this has not been the case. The criminal has been fairly tried and convicted. The excellence of such an example cannot be overrated. If there could be a few more convictions of Wall-street criminals, the moral condition of the financial world would be very materially improved.

From the Hartford Courant.

The conviction of HUNTINGDON, the forger, will satisfy all sensible men. Such insane rogues are [illegible] in the State's Prison. Four years and ten months our telegraph states as his sentence. But other charges remain, we suppose, enough to lock him up for life—and serve him right, too.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

The Paris Congress not yet Assembled.

Great Preparations of Prussia Against Switzerland.

Strong Feeling in England Against the Persian War.

THE FALL OF HERAT CONFIRMED.

Further Reduction in the Bank of England's Rate of Discount.

Advance in Cotton—Breadstuffs Dull and Lower.

Consols 94@94 1-8.

(By the American Printing Telegraph Company's Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.)

HALIFAX, Thursday, Jan. 1.

The R. M. steamship Niagara, from Liverpool at 3 P. M. on Saturday, the 20th ult., arrived here last night, at 11:30 P. M. Her dates are three days later than those received by the Fulton, at New-York.

The Niagara passed the American ships *Nebraska*, *Stephen Crowell* and *Plutarch*, going into Liverpool. Dec. 25, lat. 51°, lon. 28°, passed steamship *Arabia*, bound East.

The Collins steamer *Ericsson* arrived at Liverpool on Friday evening, Dec. 19.

The ship *Dreadnought* arrived at Liverpool also on the 19th ult., bringing one day's later news.

The steamer *Persia* arrived in the Mersey at 7 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 20. The greatest speed that she attained on her passage was 339 miles in 24 hours.

A steam-tug had arrived from the wrecked ship *Adriatic*, and reported that should the weather keep moderate there was every sign of the ship coming off without much damage.

The Congress of Paris.

It was still supposed that the Congress of Paris would reassemble before the New Year, but nothing official had been stated. Count WALEWSKI, it is said, proposes that some compensation should be given to Russia for the loss of Bolgrade, and Russia proposes to accept a piece of land between the River Talpuk and one of its tributaries. A Paris dispatch says that Austria is the only power that has not yet named a representative to the Congress, but Baron HUBNER will probably represent Austria and Baron BRUNO Russia.

Great Britain.

Transports are being taken up in England for reinforcements to the Indian expedition against Persia. Eight regiments have orders to be in readiness.

Captain HARTSTENE and the officers and crew of the *Resolute* are to return home in a British ship. From want of time, they had to decline invitations to dine with the Geographical Society and other public bodies. Three thousand persons visited the *Resolute* after the Queen left. The Queen sent £100 to be distributed among the crew.

A great meeting had been held at Birmingham to protest against the continuance of the war income tax. Resolutions were passed that the law, in its present form, is unjust, oppressive, degrading, and not to be tolerated by a free people. The movement is spreading to other parts of the country.

France.

An editorial in the *Moniteur*, on the Neufchatel affair, had attracted considerable attention. It speaks in harsh terms respecting Switzerland.

The Prince of Prussia, presently at Paris, is the bearer of an autograph invitation to the Emperor NAPOLEON to visit Berlin in the Spring. It is said the Emperor has accepted the invitation.

A deputation of Moldo-Wallachian Boyards, in Paris, have presented addresses to the Emperor in favor of the union of the Principalities.

Several of the French papers are advocating the establishment of a Government line of steamers. The *Constitutionnel* says the present state of the money market is the sole barrier. The *Siecle* proposes a Government subsidy to the existing Trans-Atlantic steamers, and adds that Government is about to reconsider the question of a Trans-Atlantic line—a question that has been adjourned so often, and which catastrophies, such as the loss of the steamers *Pacific* the *City of Philadelphia*, and the *Lyonnais*, render more than ever indispensable.

Spain.

Madrid advices are to the 15th of December. The Madrid *Gazette* contains an article appointing M. Mow Ambassador to the Court of Rome.

Germany.

A Berlin letter states that the Prussian note relative to Neuchatel would be read to the Germanic Diet on the 18th of December.

Prussia.

Prussia is making great preparations to move against Switzerland. Considerably more than two army corps, as at first intended, will be mobilized for immediate service.

Switzerland.

A Paris dispatch says a friendly power (not named) is understood to have suggested that Switzerland should be required to accede to Prussia's demand for the release of the Neufchâtel prisoners by a collective note from the powers which signed the protocol of London. This would enable Switzerland to make an honorable retreat.

Italy.

A Sardinian loan of sixty million livres is talked of.

A Te Deum was celebrated at Milan for the escape of the King of Naples from assassination. The Austrian Archdukes and all the officers assisted.

Naples.

Correspondence from Naples continues an account of the trial and last moments of MILANO. When asked how long he had contemplated this act, he replied: "ever since the King perjured himself." On the scaffold his demeanor was firm. The soldiers his battalion were deeply moved, omes andoj theoj officers wept. Some of the English residents at Naples have presented a letter of congratulation to the King.

Austria.

The state of public feeling is reported to be so bad in Hungary that the Austrian Heads of Departments are to meet in consultation on the subject.

Persia.

The death of the Shah's young son prevented a six days' rejoicing, which was to have been held at Teheran, on account of the fall of Herat. The British citizens in Teheran are placed under the protection of the Turkish Embassy.

THE LATEST.

The failure of ROBERT JOHNSON & Co. warehousemen, London, and GEORGE ASLWORTH & Co.' manufacturers, Manchester, are announced. The liabilities of the latter are £160,000.

The fall of Herat, from Persian sources is confirmed. Accounts show the defence to have been bravely sustained. The city was only given up when all hope of defending it successfully had disappeared. In England a strong feeling is getting up, inimical to the war with Persia, arising out of this seige. A meeting had been held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to denounce the piratical expedition against Persia, and on Friday night bills were posted about London warning soldiers against taking part in the "piratical invasion of Persia."

Sicily reposed tranquil. Baron BENTIVENGO is a prisoner in the hands of the royal authorities. Many other persons have been captured and arrive every day in Palermo.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The Brokers' Circular reports an improved demand for COTTON, at an advance of ⅛d. ℔ lb., principally on the lower qualities. Fair and middling qualities were stiffer, but not quotably higher. The week's business amounted to 55,000 bales, of which speculators took 9,750, and exporters 3,000. The sales of Friday were 10,000 bales, including 4,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing firm and active at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans	7¾	Middling	6⅞
Middling	7	Fair Uplands	7¼
Fair Mobile	7½	Middling	6⅞

The stock Orleans was estimated at 347,000 bales, of which 325,000 was American.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The Brokers' circular reports Breadstuffs generally depressed. WHEAT shows 2d. lower ℔ bushel on the week. FLOUR—little inquiry and prices weak, at a decline of 6d.@1s. CORN dull, and 6d. lower. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote as follows: Red WHEAT, 8s.@8s. 9d; White, 9s.@9s. 1d; Western Canal FLOUR 30s. 6d.@31s. 6d; Baltimore and Philadelphia 31s.@32s. 6d; Ohio 34s.@35s.; Mixed CORN 30s. d.; Yellow 32s. 9d.; White 34s.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report BEEF and PORK very dull. BACON—Heavy. LARD—Trifling sales, and quotations nominal at 69s. TALLOW—Steady—sales 59s. 6d.@60s. 6d.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The Brokers' Circular reports common ROSIN slightly easier, and quotations unchanged. The sales of the week 4,000 bbls. at 4s 6d.@4s. 7d., and at 5d. [illegible] for a better quality; and 7s.@8s. for medium. Fine ROSIN is selling at 10s.@12s. 6d. Nothing doing in TURPENTINE or TAR. ASHES—Quiet and unchanged—POTS, 42s.@44s; Pearls, 49s.@50s. QUERCITRON BARK—Steady. PALM OIL—Selling at £2 10s. [illegible]. OLIVE OIL—Active, with an advancing tendency—Gallipoli is quoted at £60, and Spanish £56@£58; Lisbon, £55@£55 5s.

DYEWOODS unchanged, except for LOGWOOD, which was slightly cheaper. SALTPETRE, 1,000 bags sold at reduced quotations. COD OIL, a large home demand, at £48. RAPE OIL, quiet and unchanged. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, small sales, at 42s.@42s. TEA, in improved demand, and large sales, making at former rates. SUGAR, quiet and slightly cheaper. Nothing doing in MOLASSES. COFFEE—a limited business at previous rates. RICE, steady.

London Money Market.

The MONEY Market had become decidedly easier, and the Bank of England had reduced its rates to 6 ℔ cent. The bullion in the Bank had increased during the week to the extent of £396,000. CONSOLS for money were shut, on account of the approaching dividend payment. For account, they closed on Saturday afternoon, 20th ult., at 94@94⅛.

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. report an active demand for Welsh IRON, at £7 15s.@£8 for bars; Scotch Pig selling at 72s. 6d.@73s. SUGAR slightly lower. COFFEE steady. BREADSTUFFS very dull.

American Securities.

Messrs. BARING BROS. report the market for American Securities generally unchanged. The chief business transacted being in Illinois Central Railroad Bonds, of which Freelands were selling at 99@101, and shares at 14@15½ premium; United States sixes of '68 held for 107. Canada sixes, 113¼@114.

The Latest Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 20—3 P. M.

The *Persia's* news caused an advance in COTTON of 1-16d.@⅛d. The business to-day is estimated at as much as 25,000 bales, of which speculators took 15,000. The market closed with an active demand. BREADSTUFFS quiet and generally unchanged. Provisions also are unaltered.

Passengers.

In steamship Niagara, at Halifax—Mr. Haigh, lady and child, Mr. Bell and son, Messrs. Murray, Robinson, Morrison, Hulbert, Chadburn, Gordon, Graves, Backmann, Sear, Pratt, Lang, Doane, Kavanagh, Barry, Lowell, Colhum, Clark, Degroff, Dyson, Law, Barwood, Dill, Burrows.

Sale of the Lands of the Delaware Indians in Kansas.

From the National Intelligencer.

We learn that these lands, which lie in the more densely populated and desirable portion of Kansas, have all been sold, except that portion of them comprised in the town site of "Leavenworth City," adjacent to the military reservation of Fort Leavenworth. By the last treaty with the Delawares they were to be sold for their benefit, and the sales have been for some weeks in progress under the supervision of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. They have been eagerly sought for, and have thus far realized for the Indians over $400,000, the sales being for cash. A difficulty has arisen in regard to the disposition of lands embraced in the town-site mentioned, which may delay their sale a short time longer.

The whole of the lands were valued by commissioners appointed for the purpose under an act of Congress passed at the session before the last, and none of them were to be sold for less than the valuation so put upon them. The valuation was a very moderate one, and, if the lands could have been sold so that there could have been some competition for them, they would probably have realized much more. Many persons had, however, settled and made improvements upon them, by which they were rendered more valuable. There was no disposition to deprive these persons of the fruits of their labor and expenditures; and hence the sales were so conducted as to secure their tracts to them at the valuation prices. The regulations or instructions were different as to the town lands, which were also valued very low, and are considered worth really more. They are in the hands of or are claimed by an association of individuals, whose object is supposed to be a profitable speculation, and who are therefore not deemed to be entitled to the same liberal consideration as the bona-fide settlers on lands for agricultural purposes. The instructions were to sell these lands so as to secure a lively competition and their full value for the Indian wards of the Government. This is resisted by the association, who have succeeded in effecting a suspension of the sale, for the purpose probably of bringing influences to bear to induce the authorities here to change their instructions so that they also can get the lands at the valuation prices, though doubtless at a fair sale they would bring far more for the Indians. If they are permitted to be sold for less than their real value a question might arise whether the Indians will not have a just claim on the Government for the difference, whatever that may be.

Destructive Fire in Savannah—Over Forty Horses Burnt.

From the Savannah Republican.

An alarm of fire was sounded about 10 o'clock last night, and a few minutes thereafter the livery stable of Mr. THOMAS F. STEPHENS, situated at the corner of Broughton and Barnard streets, was discovered to be completely enveloped in flames. The upper portion of the building was filled with provender, and the fire spread so rapidly that a very inconsiderable portion of the contents was saved. There were a number of carriages, phætons and buggies in the building, a few of which were rescued from the flames and drawn into the street. The large stock of provender, consisting of corn, oats, hay, &c., was entirely consumed.

The most distressing feature of the calamity, however, is the immense destruction of horses. There were fifty-six of these poor creatures tied in the stalls, all of which, except some ten or twelve that were close to the front and back doors, and could be cut loose in time to be saved, were burnt to a crisp. Some of the terror-stricken animals came out with their manes, tails and backs on fire, and dashed furiously through the streets, presenting a most painful spectacle. A number of those lost belonged to citizens, and were boarded at the stable; the remainder were the property of Mr. STEPHENS, to whom the fire has indeed proved a calamity. His loss is very heavy, and we learn only stock to the amount of $1,000 was covered by insurance.

There were several negroes asleep in the building at the time, who barely escaped with their lives. The stable was owned by THOMAS M. TURNER, and was not insured. The fire is supposed to have originated from a gas burner in the lower story, which was usually kept lighted through the night, as it was first discovered in the loft immediately over it.

A Cuban Plan for Civilizing Guinea Negroes.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

HAVANA, Friday, Dec. 12, 1856.

Señor Don ANSELMO MARIA has consented to discuss with the *Prensa* the merits of his plan for the civilization of the Guinea negroes, by importing them into the Island of Cuba as apprentices, for the term of eight years. You will find in the *Prensa*, of the 11th, a long article on the subject, which I recommend to your attentive perusal. The three Islands of Fernando Po, Annobon and Corisco do not contain over five or six thousand inhabitants, and how Señor MARIA is to increase the number of our laborers out of this very small population I cannot conceive, except we are to infer, which is only reasonable, that his object is to carry on the Slave-trade on a grand scale, under the sanction of his Government.

It would be very easy to procure cargoes of slaves on the coast, and proceed to Fernando Po to obtain the Spanish Consul's certificate to the effect that the passengers were real *bona fide* emigrants. Anxious as our planters are to procure laborers, I feel certain that not one would allow these free blacks to be mixed up with his slaves in the customary works of sugar-growing; for, as they are free, and entitled to a monthly salary, they must be treated altogether different from the slave. I have been told that a French house has engaged to bring out the "colonos," if the Government will consent.

FIRE IN BALTIMORE—TWO BOYS SUFFOCATED.—About 5½ o'clock on Wednesday morning, smoke was seen to issue from the single-story kitchen of the house No. 163 Broadway, between [illegible] and Canton avenues, occupied by Mr. [illegible], and the alarm was at once given. When the outside door was burst open it was found that the flames had worked through to the lower floor of the back building, in the second story of which two apprentice boys, named MICHAEL PFEIFER and CHARLES HARTMAN, each about sixteen years of age, slept. All that portion of the building being filled with smoke, one of the members of the Deptford Fire Company ran up stairs for the purpose of awakening the boys. On opening the door he saw PFEIFER sitting on the upper step, [illegible] of course. [illegible] view to make their [illegible] fell, having been dead [illegible]. HARTMAN, had lying in the bed, [illegible].

AMUSEMENTS.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.—FRIDAY—A new play, never acted, called FASCINATION. Written for this Theatre, with original music. New scenery by [illegible]. New decorations and effects. [illegible] Mr. Burton. [illegible] Mr. C. Fisher. The Princess [illegible] Mrs. [illegible]. Madalina, in love with Fabian [illegible]. Boratino, her father, a musician [illegible]. Count Jean [illegible] Mr. Howard. Countess Flora [illegible] Miss [illegible]. The new scenery exhibits in Act 1 a brilliant veranda, with beautiful view of the Bay of Naples. Act 2, the Porte Cochere of the Palace; Private Box and Lobby at the Opera House. Act 3, Boudoir of the Princess, with moonlit [illegible]. Act 4, Studio of the Composer. Act 5, The Fete and Lake of Agnano by Moonlight. The original music comprises an original overture, the supposed opera, the Siege of Granada, played before the second act of the piece. The Bacchanal Chorus, the Triumphal March of the Cross and Cimeter, and the Romance of Mercedes. From the length and importance of this play, no other piece can be played with it.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—First and only appearance in Brooklyn, this season, of MISS ISIDORA CLARK, Who will give a GRAND CONCERT, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, WILLIAM MASON, [illegible], SIG. GUIDI, SIG. CLEMENTI, WM. [illegible]. And other eminent Artists are engaged. Tickets, $1, including reserved seats. The sale begins on Wednesday, Dec. 30, at MAX BRAUN'S, No. 213 Fulton-st.; SANFORD'S, No. 28 Court-st.; ROSE'S Bookstore, Atlantic-st. and H. B. PETERS' Drug Store, corner of Montague and Hicks sts.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, NEW HALL, NO. 585 BROADWAY. TREMENDOUS SUCCESS of the beautiful Fairy Opera of CINDERELLA, OR THE FAIRY GLASS SLIPPER, which will be repeated every night this week; with ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY. Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission, 25 cents; Orchestra Seats, 50 cents. On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1857, Benefit of Mr. JAMES BUCKLEY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—PRICES OF ADMISSION—Boxes and Parquet, 50 cents; Upper Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1. FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 9, Will be presented the beautiful Comedy of PRISON AND PALACE. After which, in two acts, HIAWATHA. To conclude with the capital Farce of the FIRE EATER.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—[illegible] THE ORANGE GIRL OF VENICE. To be followed by [illegible] PLANCHE; OR, THE LIVELY FAIRIES. Planche [illegible] Miss Price; [illegible] Miss Hering. To conclude with the Drama of IRELAND AS IT IS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To let, on the off-nights of the opera, for concerts, lectures, &c. Accommodation for 4,000 persons. Price per night $200, including light. BALL SEASON.—The price for ball-nights has been reduced to $[illegible], including all the privileges of the [illegible], supper-rooms, and cloak-rooms, together with the lighting and decoration. Apply to E. K. WOLFE, of the Executive Committee, No. 9 [illegible].

THE PALMER MARBLES.—On exhibition, THE INDIAN GIRL, And eleven other pieces of sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

GRAND NATIONAL PANORAMA—REPRESENTING the Escape of the Pilgrims from England, their sojourn in Holland, Landing in America, Battles, Battles and Surrenders. Athenæum, No. 684 Broadway. AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock; EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock. Admission, 25 cents; children, 12½ cents.

DR. ABBOTT'S CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM.—The most popular, attractive and instructive Exhibition in the City, and the continual resort of persons of literary taste and refinement, is now open at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

DOORS CLOSE AT 7 1-2 O'CLOCK.—THE splendid Lace Veil was drawn last night by a beautiful young lady. GIFT TO-NIGHT, a splendid Shawl. Grand Panorama Pilgrims and Revolution, No. 684 Broadway, Athenæum. Admission 25 cents; Afternoons, 3½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK NEWSPAPERS GOOD FOR NOTHING.—The Grand Panorama of Pilgrims and Revolution has been on exhibition three weeks at No. 684 Broadway, and no reporter has been inside the door. Washington Crossing the Delaware better than Leutze's.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

BALLS.

THE PROMENADE CONCERT AND BALL for the benefit of the NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL will take place at the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, under the direction of the following

MANAGERS:

Mrs. C. R. Anderson,	Henry Delafield,
Mrs. S. J. Bacon,	L. L. Delafield,
Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow,	G. B. Derr,
Mrs. Isaac Bell, Jr.,	R. De Trobriand,
Mrs. J. Bigelow,	W. B. Duncan,
Mrs. James Brooks,	C. R. Dunn,
Mrs. C. J. Coggill,	Wm. J. Emmet,
Mrs. J. Colles,	R. Emmet, Jr.,
Mrs. E. Cooper,	Dr. G. T. Elliot,
Mrs. C. Du Bois,	Henry Fearing,
Mrs. W. B. Duncan,	Dudley Field,
Mrs. De Trobriand,	J. P. G. Foster,
Mrs. G. T. Elliott, Jr.,	S. M. Fox,
Mrs. Freylinhuisen,	Hiram Fuller,
Mrs. C. Green,	J. W. Gerard,
Mrs. C. A. Heckscher,	J. W. Gerard, Jr.,
Mrs. Wickham Hoffman,	M. Howland,
Mrs. A. Iselin,	G. G. Howland,
Mrs. L. C. Jones,	Ogden Haggerty,
Mrs. J. A. Kernochan,	P. S. Hone,
Mrs. C. Kuhn,	E. Heckscher,
Mrs. Jacob Little,	Wm. B. Hoffman,
Mrs. A. Le Barbier,	Wm. Jaffray,
Mrs. A. Mathews,	Peyton Jaudon,
Mrs. A. B. Mott,	L. C. Jones,
Mrs. W. H. Paine,	W. H. Jones,
Mrs. Clarence Pell,	John Kane,
Mrs. W. Pell,	Alex. M. Lawrence,
Mrs. G. N. Miller,	Arthur Leary,
Mrs. C. A. Minton,	B. R. Leroy,
Mrs. D. C. Murray,	Mort. Livingston,
Mrs. J. C. Peters,	P. Marie,
Mrs. Wright E. Post,	R. H. Messinger,
Mrs. F. R. Rives,	Daniel Messinger,
Mrs. L. Rutherfurd,	Dr. A. B. Mott,
Mrs. G. T. Strong,	G. P. Morris,
Mrs. R. H. Sherwood,	R. M. Newbould,
Mrs. W. A. Stone,	W. H. Paine,
Mrs. J. Schermerhorn,	J. V. Parker,
Mrs. F. Schuchardt,	Commodore Perry,
Mrs. S. S. Sands,	Walden Pell,
Mrs. R. Tighe,	Royal Phelps,
Mrs. Van Der Heydt,	H. J. Raymond,
Mrs. Viele,	J. Roberton,
R. N. Anderson,	J. F. Ruggles,
L. Aspinwall,	C. T. Stagg,
James Bleecker,	C. F. Stephenson,
Edward A. Bibby,	H. A. Stone,
James Brooks,	Arthur Shiff,
Henry W. Brevoort,	F. S. Tallmadge,
Joseph Bridgham,	Alex. Taylor,
J. Bigelow,	W. Whitwright, Jr.,
Wm. Cutting,	F. L. Waddell,
S. H. Cary,	R. C. Winterhoff,
J. G. Coster,	C. F. Winthrop,
C. A. Davis,	R. C. Winthrop,
C. Du Bois,	N. H. Wolfe.

Tickets $3 each, admitting only one person. To be had of the Managers.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, in aid of the Widows and Orphans, will take place at the Academy of Music, 14th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, 1857. Tickets may be had by applying to the Managers. HENRY A. BURR, President. JAMES WENMAN, Secretary.

BEST HAIR DYE IN THE WORLD.—The strong language, yet BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE (recently improved) was proven to be so by the Judges at the late Mechanics' Fair, held in Boston [illegible] was DR. HAYES, the eminent chemist and State Assayer,) who awarded it the PRIZE MEDAL AND DIPLOMA over the obstinate HAIR DYES on exhibition from all parts of the Union. [illegible] [illegible] BOGLE, No. 27 Washington-st., Boston. Sold in this City by BARNES & PARK, F. RUSHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., C. H. RING, A. B. & D. SANDS; Philadelphia, W. H. CARRY & CO., F. [illegible] WEALS; W. R. KIEMER, Philadelphia; and by Druggists generally.

ARE YOU GETTING BALD?—IS YOUR HAIR turning gray? Do you wish to cultivate good whiskers and mustaches? Your hair to be soft, silky and glossy? Your head to be cool, comfortable and free from dandruff? Mothers! are your children to have luxuriant heads of hair? Then use BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID, which never fails in its unerring effects. [illegible] BOGLE'S BALM OF CYTHERIA stands unrivaled for eradicating tan and pimples and beautifying the complexion. Price 50 cents. Inventor and proprietor, W. BOGLE, Boston. Sold wholesale and retail by W. BOGLE, No. 27 Washington-st., Boston; and in this City by BARNES & PARK, F. RUSHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., C. H. RING, Broadway, A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st., W. H. CARRY & CO., F. C. WELLS; W. R. KIEMER, Philadelphia; and by Druggists everywhere.

OFFICIAL CANVASS.

State of New-York, ss.—A Statement of the whole number of Votes given for Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, at the General Election held in the said State, on the 4th day of November, 1856, wherein the several Counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished.

Counties.	David W. Wooley.	Rufus Reed.	George R. Davis.	Josiah B. Finch.	John Willard.	Windsor C. Watson.
Albany	7751	7751	7750	7750	7751	7751
Allegany	1640	1640	1640	1640	1640	1640
Broome	2106	2106	2106	2106	2106	2106
Cattaraugus	1773	1773	1778	1773	1773	1773
Cayuga	1818	1818	1818	1818	1818	1818
Chautauque	1847	1847	1847	1847	1847	1847
Chemung	1789	1789	1789	1789	1789	1789
Chenango	2406	2406	2406	2406	2406	2406
Clinton	2134	2134	2134	2134	2134	2134
Columbia	3020	3027	3020	3020	3020	3020
Cortland	1181	1181	1181	1181	1181	1181
Delaware	2107	2107	2107	2107	2107	2107
Dutchess	4039	4039	4039	4039	4039	4039
Erie	7536	7536	7536	7536	7536	7536
Essex	1173	1173	1173	1173	1173	1173
Franklin	1600	1600	1600	1600	1599	1600
Fult'n&Ham	1624	1624	1624	1624	1624	1624
Genesee	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434
Greene	2346	2346	2346	2346	2346	2346
Herkimer	1648	1649	1649	1649	1649	1649
Jefferson	3496	3496	3496	3496	3496	3496
Kings	14173	14173	14173	14173	14173	14173
Lewis	1114	1114	1114	1114	1114	1114
Livingston	1652	1652	1652	1652	1652	1652
Madison	1861	1861	1861	1861	1861	1861
Monroe	4682	4682	4682	4682	4682	4682
Montgomery	1485	1485	1485	1485	1485	1485
New-York	41913	41913	41913	41913	41913	41913
Niagara	1864	1864	1864	1864	1864	1864
Oneida	6385	6385	6385	6385	6385	6385
Onondaga	4237	4237	4237	4237	4237	4237
Ontario	1642	1642	1642	1642	1642	1642
Orange	3948	3948	3948	3948	3948	3948
Orleans	1052	1052	1052	1052	1052	1052
Oswego	3683	3683	3683	3683	3683	3683
Otsego	3595	3595	3595	3595	3595	3595
Putnam	1096	1096	1096	1096	1096	1096
Queens	2394	2394	2394	2394	2394	2394
Rensselaer	4415	4415	4415	4415	4415	4415
Richmond	1550	1550	1550	1550	1550	1550
Rockland	1526	1526	1526	1526	1526	1526
Saratoga	2447	2447	2447	2447	2447	2447
Schenectady	787	787	787	787	787	787
Schoharie	2837	2837	2837	2837	2837	2837
Schuyler	981	981	981	981	981	981
Seneca	1625	1625	1625	1625	1625	1625
St. Lawrence	1950	1950	1950	1950	1950	1950
Steuben	3217	3212	3217	3217	3217	3217
Suffolk	2045	2045	2045	2045	2045	2045
Sullivan	1588	1588	1588	1588	1588	1588
Tioga	2154	2154	2154	2154	2154	2154
Tompkins	1430	1430	1430	1430	1430	1430
Ulster	4031	4030	4030	4030	4030	4030
Warren	1006	1006	1006	.....	1006	1006
Washington	1632	1632	1632	1633	1632	1632
Wayne	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999
Westchester	4600	4601	4600	4600	4600	4600
Wyoming	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911
Yates	915	915	915	915	915	915
Totals	195,876	195,878	195,874	194,868	195,874	195,874

SCATTERING.

Allegany—Charles D. B. Hill received three votes.

Broome—Edward Cooper received two thousand one hundred and six votes.

Cattaraugus—Joseph H. Toome received nine hundred and seventy-eight votes.

Chautauque—Charles D. B. Hill received two votes; Amos B. Stanton received three votes.

Clinton—Charles D. B. Hill received sixteen votes.

Cortland—Charles D. B. Hill received eight votes.

Erie—Robert G. McMurray received six thousand eight hundred and ninety-one votes.

Essex—Seymour Cox received one vote; Samuel Salisbury received one vote; Mont. Merrick received one vote; J. McCune Smith received one vote; James L. LeBaron received one vote.

Kings—David L. Say received one vote.

Livingston—George Cander received seven votes.

Monroe—Charles D. B. Hill received two votes; James M. LeBar received four votes; Lines J. Crosby received four votes.

New-York—Abner C. Mattoon received thirteen thousand one hundred and sixty-two votes; scattering five; Amos B. Stanton received sixteen thousand four hundred and sixty-eight votes.

Niagara—James Merrick received one vote.

Oneida—W. H. H. Vanderbilt received six votes; The Pope of Rome received one vote; Samuel S. Jocelyn received ten votes; William W. Chapman received ten votes; James C. Harrington received ten votes.

Onondaga—Gerrit Smith received one vote; Samuel Salsberry received seven votes; Otis Sammons received seven votes.

Ontario—James McCune Smith received ten votes.

Orange—Isaac Vanderpool received three hundred and ninety-seven votes.

Oswego—C. W. Waterman received nineteen votes.

Putnam—Daniel C. Campbell received one thousand and ninety-six votes; Jared N. Peck received nine hundred and sixty-two votes; John G. McMurray received nine hundred and sixty-two votes; William S. Sage received nine hundred and sixty-two votes.

Schoharie—Lucius J. Merrick received two votes.

Seneca—Seymour Cole received five votes; Charles

...Boston received five votes; Noble G. Ruggles received five votes.

[illegible]

We hereby certify that the preceding statement is correct.

Given under our hands, at the Secretary's Office of said State, in the city of Albany, the twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

JOEL T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.

OFFICIAL CANVASS. 1856.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ss:—Statement of the whole number of votes given for Governor, at a General Election, held in the said State, on the fourth day of November, in the year 1856, wherein the several Counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished.

Counties.	John A. King.	Amasa J. Parker.	Erastus Brooks.	Whole No. of Votes.
Albany ... Yates	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	264,400	195,878	130,870	594,347

Dated ALBANY, Dec. 9, 1856.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.

SCATTERING VOTES GIVEN FOR GOVERNOR.

[illegible]

Orange—A. J. Parker received one vote.

Orleans—William Goodell received one vote. Washington Hunt received one vote.

Oswego.—William Goodell received sixteen votes. Parker received one vote. A. J. Parker received one vote.

Otsego.—A. J. Parker received one vote. E. Brooks received one vote. Amos Parker received one vote. William Goodell received one vote.

Putnam.—Amasa Parker received one vote.

Rensselaer.—Brooks received one vote.

Richmond.—Scattering four votes.

St. Lawrence.—A. Parker received one vote. William Goodell received seven votes. Amasa T. Parker received one vote.

Saratoga.—Amasa Parker received one vote. A. J. Parker received one vote. James Parker received one vote. Blank received two votes. Parker received two votes.

Schenectady.—E. Brooks received one vote. M. J. Parker received one vote.

Schoharie.—William Goodell received seven votes. A. Parker received one vote.

Schuyler.—John M. Parker received two votes. Brooks received one vote. A. J. Parker received two votes. E. Brooks received one vote. Parker Parker received one vote.

Seneca.—William Goodell received five votes. Amasa Park received one vote. G. Wilcoxen received one vote.

Steuben.—A. J. Parker received three votes. Amasa J. Poutty received one vote. Parker received one vote. John S. King received one vote.

Suffolk.—Greene C. Bronson received one vote. Harrison Osborn received one vote. William Goodell received one vote. Brooks received one vote.

Sullivan.—Eunice DeWitt received one vote.

Tompkins.—William Goodell received six votes. Henry J. Raymond received one vote. John J. Parker received one vote. Parker received one vote.

Warren.—Parker received one vote. N. A. King received one vote. L. C. P. Seelye received one vote.

Washington.—William Goodell received seven votes. Judge Parker received one vote. E. Brooks received one vote.

Wayne.—Daniel Dease received one vote. William Goodell received seven votes. E. Brooks received one vote.

Westchester.—A. J. Parker received three votes. A. King received one vote. Bucker Smith received one vote. Ephraim Lane received one vote.

Wyoming.—William Goodell received five votes. A. J. Parker received one vote.

Yates.—A. J. Parker received one vote. Amasa Parker received one vote. Parker received one vote.

Dated ALBANY, Dec. 9, 1856.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.

State of New-York, ss.—We, the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney-General, and Treasurer of said State, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for Governor at a General Election, held in said State, on the fourth day of November, 1856, according to the certified statements of the said votes received by the Secretary of State, in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify, that JOHN A. KING, by the greatest number of votes given at the said Election, was duly elected Governor of the said State.

Given under our hands, at the Secretary's Office, of said State, in the city of Albany, the ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.

State of New-York, ss.—Statement of the whole number of votes given for Lieutenant-Governor, at a General Election, held in the said State, on the fourth day of November, in the year 1856, wherein the several Counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished.

Counties.	Henry R. Selden.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Whole No. of Votes.
Albany ... Yates	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	266,901	197,211	130,918	594,455

Dated ALBANY, Dec. 9, 1856.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.

SCATTERING VOTES GIVEN FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Albany—Erastus Brooks received one vote. Ostin Ward received one vote. Hiram Shoudy received one vote. Blank received six votes.

Allegany—Austin Wade received two votes. Haris Holliday received one vote.

Broome—Austin Ward received one vote.

Cattaraugus—Charles H. Sherill received one vote. Austin Ward received five votes.

Cayuga—Bradford K. Wood received five votes. Austin Ward received four votes. Henry Shelden received one vote.

Chautauque—Austin Ward received two votes.

Chenango—Frederick Douglass received one vote.

Clinton—Martin Ward received eighteen votes.

Cortland—Austin Ward received eight votes.

Dutchess—Blank received two votes. George Washington received one vote.

Erie—A. Ward received one vote. Blank received one vote.

Greene—Austin Ward received one vote.

Herkimer—Austin Ward received five votes. Henry Campbell received two votes.

Jefferson—Henry R. Selden received one vote. Austin Ward received two votes.

Kings—Austin Ward received four votes. Erastus Brooks received one vote. Blank received ten votes.

Lewis—Henry R. Shelden received two votes. Austin Ward received two votes.

Livingston—Austin Ward received six votes. Lim Odell received one vote. H. R. Selden received one vote. Blank received two votes.

Madison—Austin Ward received sixteen votes. Blank received two votes.

Monroe—Parker received one vote. Austin Ward received two votes.

New-York—Scattering received twenty-five votes.

Niagara—Austin Ward received one vote.

Oneida—Austin Ward received eleven votes. Erastus Brooks received one vote.

Onondaga—Austin Ward received eight votes.

Ontario—Austin Ward received twelve votes. J. Vanderbilt received one vote.

Orleans—Aaron Ward received one vote.

Oswego—Austin Ward received fifteen votes.

Otsego—S. Odell received one vote. Austin Ward received one vote. Henry Selden received one vote.

St. Lawrence—John L. Russell received one vote. Austin Ward received seven votes.

Saratoga—William Odell received one vote. Blank received one vote.

Schoharie—Austin Ward received four votes.

Schuyler—Lyman Dell received one vote.

Seneca—Austin Ward received five votes. Ja. King received one vote.

Suffolk—Austin Ward received one vote.

Tompkins—Henry Inman received one vote. John J. Parker received one vote.

Washington—Austin Ward received seven. John L. Russell received one.

Wayne—Austin Ward received seven votes. Henry R. Shelden received one vote. E. R. Pynchon received one vote.

Wyoming—Austin Ward received four votes. H. R. Selden received one vote.

Dated, ALBANY, Dec. 9, 1856.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.

State of New-York, ss.—We, the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney-General and Treasurer, of said State, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for Lieutenant-Governor, at a General Election held in said State, on the fourth day of November, 1856, according to the certified statements of the said votes received by the Secretary of State, in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify, that HENRY R. SELDEN, by the greatest number of votes given at the said Election, was duly elected Lieutenant-Governor of the said State.

Given under our hands, at the Secretary's Office of said State, in the city of Albany, the ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.

State of New-York, ss.—Statement of the whole number of votes given for Canal Commissioner, at a General Election, held in the said State, on the fourth day of November, in the year 1856, wherein the several Counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished.

Counties.	Charles H. Sherill.	John L. Russell.	Amos H. Prescott.	Whole No. of Votes.
Albany	4850	7712	5511	18091
Allegany	6454	1627	950	9034
Broome	4285	2123	806	7205
Cattaraugus	5098	1756	1042	7904
Cayuga	6922	1764	2084	10774
Chautauque	6660	1824	2126	10913
Chemung	2604	1845	778	5227
Chenango	5380	2506	1153	9040
Clinton	2550	2175	1378	6103
Columbia	3764	3078	1984	8826
Cortland	3551	1217	664	5430
Delaware	4259	2194	2025	8476
Dutchess	5387	4145	2006	11541
Erie	6786	7669	5512	19920
Essex	2848	1181	1005	5034
Franklin	1356	1612	1260	4231
Fulton & Hamilton	2699	1662	1168	5529
Genesee	3540	1395	1211	6146
Greene	2085	2467	1542	6045
Herkimer	4962	1451	1538	7956
Jefferson	9091	2659	1074	12837
Kings	7280	14145	8737	30184
Lewis	2965	1215	488	4675
Livingston	2480	1685	2128	7251
Madison	6189	1923	935	9064
Monroe	7454	4701	3172	15329
Montgomery	2020	1453	1778	6251
New-York	15232	41695	21204	77478
Niagara	3364	1871	2028	7763
Oneida	10787	6499	1876	19173
Onondaga	9804	4277	1982	16063
Ontario	4446	1648	2272	8376
Orange	4259	3965	2164	10401
Orleans	3061	976	1528	5561
Oswego	8053	3662	1284	13116
Otsego	6259	3654	1296	11210
Putnam	959	1114	477	2550
Queens	1905	2418	2430	6753
Rensselaer	5313	4458	4460	14073
Richmond	733	1541	953	3227
Rockland	649	1539	936	3124
St. Lawrence	9660	2001	1326	12975
Saratoga	4855	2495	2033	9517
Schenectady	1694	770	1255	3719
Schoharie	2281	2863	1791	6865
Schuyler	2470	1000	536	4006
Seneca	2154	1661	1300	5070
Steuben	7168	3378	2097	12643
Suffolk	2362	2082	1951	6395
Sullivan	1644	1662	2089	5315
Tioga	3263	2305	459	5980
Tompkins	3946	1493	1477	6916
Ulster	2911	4057	4765	11733
Warren	2113	1030	807	3949
Washington	5090	1560	2026	8676
Wayne	5649	2017	1554	9220
Westchester	3805	4635	3749	12648
Wyoming	3969	1972	615	6551
Yates	2984	936	373	4293
Total	267,290	196,471	129,642	594,204

Dated ALBANY, Dec. 9, 1856.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.

SCATTERING VOTES GIVEN FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Albany—J. C. Harrington received one vote. Charles Sherrill received two votes. Blank received six votes.

Allegany—J. C. Harrington received two votes. Betsey Pease received one vote.

Broome—J. C. Harrington received one vote.

Cattaraugus—Charles Sherrill received three votes. J. C. Harrington received five votes.

Cayuga—J. C. Harrington received four votes.

Chautauque—Charles E. Sherrill received two hundred and fifty-six votes. C. H. Sherrill received one vote. J. C. Harrington received one vote.

Chenango—H. H. Beecher received one vote.

Clinton—J. C. Harrington received nineteen votes.

Cortland—J. C. Harrington received eight votes.

Dutchess—Blank received two votes. Charles Sherrill received one vote. George Washington received one vote.

Erie—Charles Sherrill received one vote. Blank received two votes.

Fulton and Hamilton—Charles Sherrill received one vote.

Greene—C. Harrington received one vote.

...*Madison*—J. C. Harrington received three votes. J. C. Harrington received two votes. Blank received one vote.

Jefferson—J. C. Harrington received two votes.

Kings—J. C. Harrington received three votes. James E. Bissell received one vote. John Washington received one vote. Blank received seven votes.

Lewis—Charles E. Sherrill received four votes. John G. Harrington received two votes.

Livingston—J. C. Harrington received six votes. Blank received two votes.

Madison—J. C. Harrington received sixteen votes. Blank received one vote.

Monroe—J. C. Harris received two votes.

New-York—Scattering thirty votes.

Niagara—J. C. Harrington received one vote.

Oneida—James C. Harrington received ten votes. C. Harrington received one vote.

Onondaga—J. C. Harrington received eight votes. Blank received one vote. John Russell received one vote.

Ontario—J. C. Harrington received twelve votes.

Orleans—J. C. Harrington received one vote.

Oswego—J. C. Harrington received fifteen votes. John D. Russell received one vote.

Otsego—J. C. Harrington received one vote.

Rensselaer—Thomas Busy received one vote. Wesley Bailey received one vote.

St. Lawrence—J. C. Harrington received two votes. J. R. Harrington received five votes. Amasa H. Prescott received fifty-one votes.

Schoharie—J. C. Harrington received three votes.

Seneca—J. C. Harrington received five votes. John Vanderbilt received one vote.

Suffolk—J. C. Harrington received one vote.

Washington—J. C. Harrington received seven votes.

Wayne—J. C. Harrington received seven votes.

Westchester—Charles Sherrill received three hundred and sixty-one votes. John Leslie Russell received one vote. Wesley J. Bailey received one vote.

Wyoming—J. C. Harrington received five votes.

Yates—Amos H. Sherrill received one vote. Charles H. Sherrill received one vote. Blank received one vote.

Dated, ALBANY, Dec. 9, 1856.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.

State of New-York, ss.—We, the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney-General, and Treasurer of State, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for Canal Commissioner, at a General Election, held in said State, on the fourth day of November, 1856, according to the certified statements of the said votes, received by the Secretary of State, in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify, that CHAS. H. SHERRILL, by the greatest number of votes given at the said Election, was duly elected Canal Commissioner of the said State.

Given under our hands, at the Secretary's Office, of said State, in the city of Albany, the ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney General.

State of New-York, ss.—Statement of the whole number of votes given for Inspector of State Prisons, at a General Election, held in the said State, on the fourth day of November, in the year 1856, wherein the several Counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished.

Counties.	Wesley Bailey.	Matthew T. Brennan.	Simeon P. Sanders.	Whole No. of Votes.
Albany	4724	7805	5538	18077
Allegany	6413	1669	964	9046
Broome	4240	2144	912	7296
Cattaraugus	5077	1775	1056	7909
Cayuga	6918	1769	2089	10776
Chautauque	6944	1685	2123	10920
Chemung	2601	1846	778	5225
Chenango	5376	2506	1158	9040
Clinton	2567	2164	1390	6120
Columbia	3764	3078	1985	8826
Cortland	3521	1217	664	5419
Delaware	4239	2190	2036	8476
Dutchess	5384	4147	2009	11544
Erie	6719	7673	5508	19910
Essex	2849	1176	1005	5030
Franklin	1370	1609	1253	4234
Fulton & Hamilton	2700	1662	1167	5529
Genesee	3475	1396	1211	6154
Greene	2056	2466	1544	6047
Herkimer	5006	1610	1359	7959
Jefferson	9059	2641	1076	12776
Kings	7156	14369	[illegible]	30550
Lewis	2967	1216	488	4673
Livingston	3476	1644	2121	7247
Madison	6198	1924	931	9055
Monroe	7499	4711	3174	15384
Montgomery	3013	1460	1735	6249
New-York	15131	40008	21376	77129
Niagara	3363	1875	[illegible]	7769
Oneida	10941	6547	1631	19121
Onondaga	9780	4318	1946	16089
Ontario	4448	1647	2280	8375
Orange	4242	3969	2167	10389
Orleans	3050	994	1517	5561
Oswego	8057	3691	1252	13112
Otsego	6253	3654	1296	11212
Putnam	958	1103	489	2549
Queens	1905	2425	2420	6748
Rensselaer	4966	4457	4671	14096
Richmond	735	1536	951	3224
Rockland	646	1533	945	3124
St. Lawrence	9594	1960	1402	12960
Saratoga	4977	2520	2040	9565
Schenectady	1686	771	1258	3716
Schoharie	2282	2864	1639	6879
Schuyler	2470	1002	536	4008
Seneca	2119	1638	1312	5070
Steuben	7166	3379	2095	12653
Suffolk	2351	2065	1951	6397
Sullivan	1635	1630	2049	5314
Tioga	3269	2207	451	5987
Tompkins	3949	1486	1476	6910
Ulster	2887	4097	4765	11750
Warren	2110	1029	808	3948
Washington	5050	1559	2032	8676
Wayne	5695	2036	1555	9236
Westchester	3821	4664	3785	12696
Wyoming	3968	1974	618	6561
Yates	2970	935	385	4290
Total	265,969	195,848	129,881	593,965

Dated ALBANY, Dec. 9, 1856.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.

SCATTERING VOTES GIVEN FOR INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISONS.

Albany—Charles D. B. Mills received one vote. Anthony D. Reid received one vote. Blank received eight votes.

Allegany—James Delong received two votes. John Townsend received one vote.

Broome—James C. DeLong received one vote.

Cattaraugus—Joseph C. Delong received five votes.

Cayuga—James C. DeLong received four votes. Thomas Kirkpatrick received two votes. Charles P. Sanders received one vote. William P. Sanders received one vote. Mathias S. Brennan received one vote. Amos H. Prescott received one vote.

Chautauque—Matthew D. Brennan received one vote. Jas. C. Delong received two votes.

Clinton—James C. Delong received fourteen votes. Charles D. B. Mills received four votes.

Cortland—James C. Delong received five votes. Charles D. B. Mills received two votes.

Dutchess—Blank received two votes. T. Barlton received one vote. Brennen received one vote.

Erie—Blank received one vote. James C. Long received one vote.

Genesee—Westley Bailey received seventy-three votes.

Greene—Jas. C. Delong received one vote.

Herkimer—Jas. C. Delong received five votes.

Jefferson—Jas. C. Delong received two votes. Stiles P. Armsbuury received one vote.

Kings—James C. D. DeLong received four votes. John P. Sanders received one vote.

Lewis—Charles D. B. Mills received one vote. Jas. C. DeLong received one vote. Conrad Sayer received one vote. Blank one.

Livingston—James C. DeLong received six.

Madison—James C. Delong received fourteen votes. Charles D. B. Mills received three votes. Blanks two.

Monroe—William R. Bascom received one vote. Charles D. B. Mills received two votes.

New-York—Scattering thirty-five votes.

Niagara—James C. Delong received one vote.

Oneida—William W. Chapman received eight votes. James C. Delong received two votes. Charles D. B. Mills received one vote. John Young received one vote.

Onondaga—James C. Delong received one vote. Charles D. B. Mills received six votes.

Ontario—James C. Delong received one vote. Charles D. B. Mills received two votes.

Orleans—Jas. C. Delong received one vote.

Oswego—James C. Delong received sixteen votes.

Otsego—James C. Delong received one vote.

St. Lawrence—Jas. C. Delong received seven votes.

Saratoga—Blank received one vote.

Schenectady—M. T. Brennan received one vote.

Schoharie—James C. Delong received three votes.

Seneca—James C. Delong received five votes.

Suffolk—James C. Delong received one vote.

Sullivan—Delly Benton received fourteen votes.

Washington—James C. Delong received six votes. Jas. P. Saunders received one vote. Charles T. B. Mills received one vote.

Wayne—James C. Delong received five votes.

Westchester—Ephraim Lane received two votes. J. P. Sanders received one vote. John Van Duren received one vote. George W. Raymond received one vote. Brundage Tompkins received one vote.

Wyoming—James C. Delong received five votes.

Dated, ALBANY, Dec. 9, 1856.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.

State of New-York, ss.—We, the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney-General, and Treasurer of said State, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for Inspector of State Prisons, at a General Election, held in the said State, on the fourth day of November, 1856, according to the certified statements of the said votes received by the Secretary of State, in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify, that WESLEY BAILEY, by the greatest number of votes given at the said Election, was duly elected Inspector of State Prisons, of the said State.

Given under our hands at the Secretary's Office of the said State, in the city of Albany, the ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.

State of New-York, ss.—Statement of the whole number of votes given for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, at a General Election, held in the said State, on the fourth day of November, in the year 1856, wherein the several Counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished.

Counties.	Russell F. Hicks.	Horatio G. Warner.	Alexander Mann.	Whole No. of Votes.
Albany	4732	7823	5492	18058
Allegany	6414	1681	948	9049
Broome	4253	2143	810	7206
Cattaraugus	5076	1775	1059	7910
Cayuga	6924	1768	2089	10778
Chautauque	6942	1685	2136	10917
Chemung	2603	1846	778	5227
Chenango	5386	2503	1151	9040
Clinton	2560	2175	1379	6124
Columbia	3760	3085	1982	8827
Cortland	3536	1216	664	5417
Delaware	4248	2185	2035	8483
Dutchess	5382	4151	2011	11548
Erie	6367	7764	5536	19665
Essex	2854	1176	1005	5035
Franklin	1366	1600	1252	4218
Fulton & Hamilton	2700	1662	1167	5529
Genesee	3548	1395	1241	6154
Greene	2084	2514	1494	6045
Herkimer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson	8879	1846	1070	12795
Kings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lewis ... Yates	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	267,961	197,212	128,400	594,882

Dated ALBANY, Dec. 9, 1856.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.

SCATTERING VOTES GIVEN FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Albany—Erastus Corning received two votes. James C. Delong received one vote. Blank received seven votes.

Allegany—D. B. Mills received one vote. Elias Townsend received two votes. Chas Holiday received one vote.

Broome—D. B. Mills received one vote.

Cattaraugus—Francis S. Edwards received one vote. C. D. B. Mills received five votes.

Cayuga—Charles D. B. Mills received four votes.

Chautauque—Horatio Warner received one vote. Charles B. Mills received two votes.

Clinton—Charles D. B. Mills received six votes. James C. Delong received four votes.

Cortland—Jas. C. Delong received two votes. Charles D. B. Mills received five votes.

Dutchess—John Thompson received one vote. Blank received two votes. George Washington received one vote.

Erie—Blank received eight votes.

Greene—Charles D. D. Mills received one vote. Blank received two votes.

Herkimer—Charles D. D. Mills received five votes.

Jefferson—Charles D. B. Mills received two votes.

Kings—Charles D. B. Mills received four votes.

Lewis—Charles D. B. Mills received one vote. Jas. C. De Long received one vote.

Livingston—Charles D. B. Mills received six votes. Blank received two votes. Frank Hix received one vote. Frank Hicks received three votes. Russell Hinks received one vote. F. Hicks received one vote. R. F. Hicks received two votes. Russell Westcott received one vote.

Madison—Charles D. B. Mills received fourteen votes. James C. Delong received one vote. Charles C. Delong received one vote. Blank two.

Monroe—James C. Delong received two votes.

New-York—Scattering twenty-seven votes.

Niagara—Charles D. B. Mills received one vote. Washington Hunt received two votes.

Oneida—James C. Delong received one vote.

Onondaga—James C. Delong received seven votes. Charles D. B. Mills received one vote.

Ontario—Charles D. B. Mills received ten votes. James C. Delong received two votes.

Orleans—Charles D. B. Mills received one vote.

Oswego—Charles D. Mills received sixteen votes.

Otsego—Charles D. B. Mills received one vote.

St. Lawrence—Charles D. B. Mills received seven votes.

Schoharie—Charles D. B. Mills received three votes.

Seneca—Charles D. B. Mills received five votes.

Steuben—Clark Bell received one vote.

Suffolk—Charles C. D. Mills received one vote.

Sullivan—Henry G. Warner received forty-seven votes.

Washington—Charles D. B. Mills received six votes. Fayette Spencer received one vote. James C. Delong received one vote.

Wayne—Chas. D. B. Mills received five votes. Jas. C. Delong received one vote.

Wyoming—Charles D. B. Mills received five votes.

Dated ALBANY, December 9, 1856.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.

State of New-York, ss.: We, the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney-General and Treasurer of said State, having formed a board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for Clerk of Court of Appeals at a General Election, held in said State, on the fourth day of November, 1856, according to the certified statements of the said votes received by the Secretary of State, in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify, that RUSSELL F. HICKS, by the greatest number of votes given at the said Election, was duly elected Clerk of the Court of Appeals of the said State.

Given under our hands, at the Secretary's Office, of said State in the city of Albany, the ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.

State of New-York, ss.:—Statement of the whole number of votes given for Senator in the Thirty-second Senatorial District, at a General Election, held in the said State, on the fourth day of November, in the year 1856, wherein the several counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished.

Counties.	John P. Darling.	Bethel McCoy.	Elihu M. Wasson.	Whole No. of Votes.
Cattaraugus	5030	1721	1096	7850
Chautauque	6944	1835	2137	10917
Total	11,974	3,556	3,233	18,769

Dated ALBANY, Dec. 9, 1856.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.

SCATTERING VOTES.

Cattaraugus—Elihu Wasson received one vote. H. Glover received four votes.

Dated at ALBANY, Dec. 9, 1856.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.

State of New-York, ss.:—We, the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney-General, and Treasurer of said State, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for Senator in the Thirty-second Senatorial District of the State of New-York, at a General Election, held in the said State, on the fourth day of November, 1856, according to the certified statements of the said votes received by the Secretary of State, in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare, and certify, that JOHN P. DARLING was, by the greatest number of votes given in said Senatorial District, elected Senator.

Given under our hands, at the Secretary's Office of said State, in the city of Albany, the ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.

State of New-York, ss.:—Statement of the whole number of votes given for Representatives in the Thirty-fifth Congress of the United States, at a General Election, held in the said State, on the 4th day of November, in the year 1856, wherein the several Districts and Counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Counties.	John A. Searing.	Richard Jennings, Jr.	Frederick W. Lord.		Whole No. votes.
Suffolk	2148	1889	2344	....	6382
Queens	2639	2148	1907	....	6697
Richmond	1540	946	786	....	3323
Kings (excepting first 16 Wards of Brooklyn)	1215	909	462	....	2638
Total	7542	5893	5448		19064

SECOND DISTRICT.

	George Taylor.	James S. T. Stranahan.	Edward T. Wood.	Alexander McCue.	
City of Brooklyn first 12 Wards	8591	5869	5436	1123	21109

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Daniel E. Sickles.	Augustine J. H. Duganne.	Guy R. Pelton.		
1st, 2d, 3d, 5th and 8th Wards in New-York	5715	2906	2136	....	10775

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	John Kelly.	W. Frederick Gould.	Lewis W. Ryckman.		
4th, 6th, 10th and 14th Wards in New-York	8319	1735	1497	....	11590

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	William B. McClay.	Daniel L. Northrup.	Philip Hamilton.	George H. Andrews.	
7th and 13th Wards in New-York	3798	2077	438	1485	7817
13th, 14th, 15th and 16th Wards of Brooklyn	2065	1721	731	1787	6338
Total	5,863	3,798	1,169	3,272	14,155

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	John Cochrane.	Thomas B. Stillman.	Ara G. Williams.		
11th, 15th and 17th Wards in New-York	7531	3691	3658	....	15238

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Elijah Ward.	George Briggs.	James W. Nye.	John Bullock.	
9th, 16th and 20th Wards in New-York	6531	4461	4100	854	15980

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Horace F. Clark.	Abram Wakeman.	Shepherd Knapp.		
12th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d Wards in New-York	7480	3760	3651	....	14913

NINTH DISTRICT.

	John B. Haskins.	Joseph Strang.	Marcius L. Cobb.		
Westchester	4600	4379	3673	....	12668
Rockland	1536	653	933	....	3122
Putnam	1060	1003	478	....	2533
Total	7195	5985	5084		18323

TENTH DISTRICT.

	Ambrose S. Murray.	Samuel Fowler.	Charles W. Trotter.		
Orange	4409	4068	[illegible]	....	10673
Sullivan	1740	1853	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

	William F. Russell.	Henry Brodhead.	John Fraser.		
Ulster	4868	2946	4169	....	11661
Greene	[illegible]	1950	1549	....	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

	John Thompson.	William Chamberlain.	Isaac Teller.		
Dutchess	5454	4060	1455	....	11530
Columbia	3786	3648	1461	....	8816
Total	9247	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Abram B. Olin.	John L. Fonda.	John A. Griswold.		
Rensselaer	5300	4106	[illegible]		14076

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Erastus Corning.	Eli Perry.	Henry H. Van Dyck.		
Albany	8294	[illegible]	[illegible]		18048

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Edward Dodd.	John Cramer, 2d.	Thomas S. Gray.		
Washington ... Hamilton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Total	11611	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

	George W. Palmer.	Samuel Averill.	Henry R. [illegible]		
Essex	2777	747	1459		[illegible]
Clinton	2671	2299	1775		[illegible]
Franklin	1349	1599	1254		[illegible]
Total	6799	4596	4120	6171	15351

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Francis E. Spinner.	Edwin Dodge.			
St. Lawrence	9616	3201	....	....	12818
Herkimer	5106	2614	....	....	7720
Total	14,722	6115	....		20,538

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Clark B. Cochrane.	Nathan T. Rossiter.	Abel Smith.		
Fulton	2618	1812	1076	....	5516
Montgomery	2865	1484	1349	....	5640
Schenectady	1356	846	1285	....	3700
Schoharie	2377	2181	1781	....	6340
Total	8719	6124	5585	....	21,196

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

	Oliver A. Morse.	Jared C. Gregory.			
Otsego	6333	4651	....	....	11180
Delaware	4401	4030	....	....	8430
Total	10,734	8681			19,610

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

	Orsamus B. Matteson.	William C. Johnson.			
Oneida	10,618	5879	....	....	16507

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

	Henry Bennet.	Frederick Hyde.			
Cortland	3651	1727	....	....	5378
Broome	4901	2067	....	....	7190
Chenango	5405	2503	....	....	8007
Total	13957	6192			21581

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

	Henry C. Goodwin.	Lucius P. Clark.	James D. Colver.		
Oswego	8105	3768	1317	....	13390
Madison	6375	2312	454	....	9045
Total	14480	6080	1871		22197

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

	Charles B. Hoard.	Luther J. Dorwin.			
Jefferson	8109	4006	....	....	12755
Lewis	3040	1464	....	....	4587
Total	11149	5470			17288

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Amos P. Granger.	John J. Peck.	Henry G. Beach.		
Onondaga	9748	4595	1720	....	16060

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Edwin B. Morgan.	William Bogart.	Charles H. Richmond.		
Cayuga	6974	2099	1670	....	10759
Wayne	5657	1545	2015	....	9218
Total	12631	3644	3685		19976

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Emory B. Pottle.	Andrew Oliver.	Darius A. Ogden.		
Ontario	4459	2289	1630	....	8361
Seneca	2119	1819	1614	....	5656
Yates	2797	663	810	....	4277
Total	9368	4766	4064		17689

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Samuel G. Hathway, Jr.	John M. Parker.	Abraham Lawrence.		
Tompkins	3795	3321	....		6999
Chemung	2628	2573	595		5821
Schuyler	1164	2478	341		3987
Tioga	2290	3351	288		5934
Total	8377	12263	1219		22019

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	William H. Kelsey.	Benjamin F. Angel.	Samuel Hallett.		
Steuben	7064	2732	2688	....	12191
Livingston	3445	1543	2207	....	7213
Total	10509	4265	4895		19404

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

	Samuel G. Andrews.	Nicholas E. Paine.	George B. Clark.		
Monroe	7786	4337	3156	....	15303

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

	Judson W. Sherman.	Dean Richmond.	Gilbert M. Cooley.		
Genesee	3552	1418	1185	....	6155
Wyoming	3951	1962	613	....	6527
Allegany	6365	1652	960	....	8979
Total	13867	4032	2758		21661

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

	Silas M. Burroughs.	Washington Hunt.	Sanford E. Church.		
Orleans	3152	1841	579	....	5575
Niagara	3733	2853	1152	....	7744
Total	6885	4694	1731		13319

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

	Israel T. Hatch.	Eldridge G. Spaulding.	Solomon G. Haven.		
Erie	7329	6923	5548	....	19801

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

	Reuben E. Fenton.	Caleb J. Allen.	Francis S. Edwards.		
Chautauque	6942	1717	2181	....	10868
Cattaraugus	5104	1719	1070	....	7905
Total	12046	3436	3251	....	18777

Dated ALBANY, Dec. 9, 1856.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.

Scattering Votes for Members of Congress.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Suffolk—Charles A. Reydenbergh received one vote.

Queens—W. W. Valk received one vote. Searing received one vote. L. D. Rushmore received one vote.

Kings (excepting first sixteen Wards of Brooklyn)—Tennis G. Bergen received one vote. Richard Jennings, Jr., received forty-two votes. Philip Hamilton received two votes. James S. T. Stranahan received two votes.

SECOND DISTRICT.

City of Brooklyn, 1st Twelve Wards—G. Taylor received one vote. E. T. Wood received nineteen votes. J. T. Stranahan received one vote. A. McCue received two votes. Stranahan received two votes. J. T. Stranahan received one vote. Wood received one vote. Richard Jennings, Jr., received one vote. Philip Hamilton received three votes. John A. Searing received four votes. William B. McClay received four votes. Daniel L. Northrup received six votes. George H. Andrews received four votes. Frederick W. Doyle received one vote. William H. McDowell received one vote.

THIRD DISTRICT.

First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards of New-York—Scattering twenty-eight.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards of New-York—Scattering forty-eight.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Seventh and Thirteenth Wards in New-York—Scattering nineteen.

Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of Brooklyn—Richard Jennings received one vote. Richard Jennings, Jr., received two votes. James S. T. Stranahan received two votes. John A. Searing received one vote. Anthony Walsh received one vote. Blank received twenty-seven votes.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards of New-York—Scattering forty-eight.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards in New-York—Scattering thirty-four.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards in New-York—Scattering twenty votes.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Westchester—M. L. Cobb received two votes. John Haskins two votes. Jared Peck received one vote. James T. Ades received one vote. Blank one.

Putnam—John Strang received two votes.

TENTH DISTRICT.

Orange—A. S. Murray received five votes. Spencer Murray received one vote. Sam Fowler received one vote.

Sullivan—Absalom Murray received one vote. Ch. W. Trotter received two votes.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Greene—William Russell received one vote. Henry Broadhead received one vote.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Dutchess—John Thomson received one vote. William Cham received two votes. Blank three. William Chamber received one vote. William Chamberlain and John Thomson received four votes.

Columbia—W. Chamberlin received one vote. David Van Schaack received one vote.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Rensselaer—Griswold received two votes. A. B. Olin received three votes. A. Olin received two votes. Willard Lawrence received one vote.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

Albany—H. H. Van Dyck received three votes. H. Van Dick received one vote. Hanur Van Dyck received one vote. Hamilton Harris received one vote. Samuel ...

...H. Foster received one vote. Erastus Corning, for Representative in Parliament, received one vote.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

Washington—[illegible] McCallen received one vote. [illegible] received one vote.

Warren—Thomas Gray received [illegible]. Cramer received two votes. [illegible] received one vote. E. Dodd received one vote. Joseph Dodd received one vote.

Saratoga—W. Odell received one vote. [illegible] received one vote. John Cramer received one vote.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Essex—H. H. Ross received three votes. George Ross received one vote. Blank thirty-one.

Clinton—Geo. Palmer received six votes. Geo. G. Palmer received two votes. G. Palmer received one vote. J. Palmer received one vote. R. Hall received one vote. Henry Ross received four votes.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

St. Lawrence—F. E. Spinner received one vote. F. E. Spiner received one vote.

Herkimer—Spinner received one vote. F. E. Spinner received two votes.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

Fulton—Smith received one vote.

Schenectady—A. Smith received one vote. Clark B. Cochar received one vote. C. B. Cochrane received ... votes.

Schoharie—N. T. Rossiter received one vote. [illegible]

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

Otsego—Oliver Morse received one vote. J. C. Gregory received one vote. J. Gregory received one vote. Gregory received one vote. J. C. Gregory received [illegible].

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

Oneida—O. B. Matteson received [illegible]. B. Matteson received one vote. Orsamus W. Johnson [illegible].

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Cortland—Henry S. Randall received one vote.

Broome—Jared C. Gregory received one vote. J. Bennett received one vote. [illegible] vote. Leonard G. Calkins received one vote.

Chenango—H. Bennet received one vote. [illegible]

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Oswego—H. C. Goodwin received five votes. Lucius Clark received one vote.

Madison—H. C. Goodwin received [illegible]. [illegible] received one vote.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Jefferson—John Clark received [illegible] votes. C. B. Hoard received three votes. L. Dorwin received one vote. W. A. Gilbert received one vote. [illegible] received one vote. John H. Whipple received one vote. J. L. Dorwin received one vote.

Lewis—L. J. Dorwin received one vote. C. B. Leonard received one vote. Blank received one vote.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

Onondaga—Peck received one vote. Charles B. Sedgwick received one vote. J. J. Peck received one vote. A. P. Granger received two votes. Harvey G. Beach received one vote.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

Cayuga—Edward Morgan received one vote. E. B. Morgan received one vote. Edwin B. Morgan received one vote. E. P. Haskins received one vote. Edwin P. Haskins received one vote. Blank received four votes.

Wayne—Robert Eadie received one vote.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

Ontario—E. G. Lapham received one vote. Andrew A. Oliver received two votes. William Oliver received one vote. Erastus Brooks received one vote. George E. Hayton received one vote. E. B. Pottle received one vote.

Seneca—Andrew J. Oliver received two votes. Darius Ogden received one vote.

Yates—A. Oliver received four votes. D. A. Ogden received two votes. Abraham Lawrence received one vote.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Tompkins—Abram Lawrence received ten votes. A. Lawrence received one vote. Col. Hathaway received one vote.

Chemung—Samuel G. Hathaway received five votes. Samuel Hathaway received one vote. S. G. Hathaway received four votes. S. B. Hathaway received one vote. J. M. Parker received two votes. Col. Hathaway received one vote. Hathaway received one vote.

Schuyler—S. G. Hathaway received one vote. Samuel Hathaway received one vote. Samuel G. Hathaway received one vote.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Steuben—Jonas P. Bruce received one vote. B. F. Angell received two votes. S. Hallett received one vote. Samuel Hallett received one vote. William H. Kelsey received one vote.

Livingston—Blank received seven votes. [illegible] received two votes. B. F. Angell received [illegible]. Emery B. Pottle received one vote. Samuel G. Graves received one vote. W. H. Kelsey received [illegible]. Wm. H. Kelsey received one vote. Sam Hallett received one vote.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

Monroe—S. G. Andrews received two votes. George G. Andrews received one vote. N. E. Paine received one vote.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

Genesee—Frederick Follett received one vote.

Wyoming—Scattering one vote.

Allegany—Francis S. Edwards received one vote.

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Orleans—A. S. M. Burroughs received one vote. S. M. Burroughs received one vote. N. Davis received one vote.

Niagara—W. Hunt received four votes. Silas M. Burrows received one vote. S. M. Burroughs received one vote.

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Erie—Blank received five votes. I. T. Hatch received three votes. Israel Hatch received one vote. E. G. Spaulding received two votes. Eldridge Spaulding received one vote. Spaulding received one vote. S. G. Haven received six votes. Sol. G. Haven received one vote. Sol G. Havens received one vote. Spaulding received two votes.

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Cattaraugus—Reuben A. Fenton received one vote. R. E. Fenton received one vote.

Chautauque—F. S. Edwards received thirty-three votes. Edwards received three votes. R. E. Fenton received four votes. Reuben E. Fenton received one vote. Solomon G. Haven received one vote.

Dated ALBANY, Dec. 9, 1856.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.

State of New-York, ss.:—We, the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney-General and Treasurer of said State, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for Representatives in Congress, at a General Election, held in the said State, on the fourth day of November, 1856, according to certified statements of the said votes received by the Secretary of State, in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify, that the following persons respectively, by the greatest number of votes given in the several Congressional Districts of this State, were elected REPRESENTATIVES of the State of New-York, in the Thirty-fifth Congress of the United States, to wit:

First District	JOHN A. SEARING.
Second District	GEORGE TAYLOR.
Third District	DANIEL E. SICKLES.
Fourth District	JOHN KELLY.
Fifth District	WILLIAM B. McCLAY.
Sixth District	JOHN COCHRANE.
Seventh District	ELIJAH WARD.
Eighth District	HORACE F. CLARK.
Ninth District	JOHN B. HASKINS.
Tenth District	AMBROSE S. MURRAY.
Eleventh District	WILLIAM F. RUSSELL.
Twelfth District	JOHN THOMPSON.
Thirteenth District	ABRAM B. OLIN.
Fourteenth District	ERASTUS CORNING.
Fifteenth District	EDWARD DODD.
Sixteenth District	GEORGE W. PALMER.
Seventeenth District	FRANCIS E. SPINNER.
Eighteenth District	CLARK B. COCHRANE.
Nineteenth District	OLIVER A. MORSE.
Twentieth District	ORSAMUS B. MATTESON.
Twenty-first District	HENRY BENNETT.
Twenty-second District	HENRY C. GOODWIN.
Twenty-third District	CHARLES B. HOARD.
Twenty-fourth District	AMOS P. GRANGER.
Twenty-fifth District	EDWIN B. MORGAN.
Twenty-sixth District	EMORY B. POTTLE.
Twenty-seventh District	JOHN M. PARKER.
Twenty-eighth District	WILLIAM H. KELSEY.
Twenty-ninth District	SAMUEL G. ANDREWS.
Thirtieth District	JUDSON W. SHERMAN.
Thirty-first District	SILAS M. BURROUGHS.
Thirty-second District	ISRAEL T. HATCH.
Thirty-third District	REUBEN E. FENTON.

Given under our hands at the Secretary of State's Office in the city of Albany, the ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.

State of New-York, Secretary's Office.—I have compared the foregoing copies of Statements and Certificates of Canvass with the originals on file in this office, and certify that the same are correct transcripts therefrom, and of the whole of such original.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the city of Albany, the ninth day of December, [L. S.] 1856. J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WINTER.—Persons in town or country in search of employment as a source of income, or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by inclosing two stamps, to pay postage, to Prof. JAMES T. HORNE, Box No. 4,531 New-York Post-Office. The employment is fitted to either sex; station in life immaterial. It is an article of daily consumption, and can be manufactured in any person's dwelling; secured by copyright; sales as permanent as flour. An agent is wanted in every town in the Union.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $[illegible].—[illegible] manufacturing business, realizing an immense profit.—$10,000 a year. Also, 160 acres splendid Illinois land, Cook County; best land in the State—$[illegible] per acre. Will be exchanged for real estate in New-York or Brooklyn. Also, [illegible] salesman or book-keeper. Apply at No. 112 Chambers-st., room No. 4.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN. New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 7 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private class at 1 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season. Practicing assemblies for ladies and gentlemen EVERY MONDAY EVENING in Brooklyn, and EVERY SATURDAY EVENING in New-York. Former pupils can subscribe for the assemblies alone.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES—PERSONS WISHING GOOD family Carriages or Sleighs of any style, can be suited at MOTT & CO.'S Repository, No. 60 Broadway. Their stock consists of Coaches, Cabriolets, Coupes, Barouches, Rockaways, &c., &c. Give them a call.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Mr. Willis' Lectures before the Board of Education.

Mr. RICHARD S. WILLIS' course of Musical Lectures before the Board of Education is concluded. The final lecture treated of the culture of the speaking voice. The common [illegible] of speech, arising from a [illegible] use of the vocal [illegible], were analyzed with great minuteness. The fault of our American speech, according to Mr. WILLIS, is its nasality. Yet this defect, so apparent in many speakers and singers, is not really the act of talking through the nose, but by speaking to that organ—that peculiar resonance which is peculiar to the French language. The remedy for this defect is, to open the mouth, flatten the tongue, and raise the veil of the palate. The mere consciousness of a nasal quality in our speech will go far towards remedying it. The lecturer urged the importance of a cultivation of the [illegible] of the school-room, and argued that the incidental training of the speaking voice of the pupil should have its place in our systems of instruction; for nothing more [illegible] culture than the tone of the voice and the every-day articulation of language. Many persons have a drawling tone of speech, which is to be deprecated,—there are the [illegible] the [illegible], the bullying drawl—all bad [illegible]. A drawling tone in the pulpit is altogether too common, and cannot be too strongly censured. To prove agreeable talkers, we need a correct adaptation of the voice to distances. Mr. WILLIS believed that singing is a remedy for many of our [illegible] of pronunciation; regarded it as a question whether the tone of voice did not influence the moral condition; and held it to be no trivial accomplishment to be able to speak our own language in pleasing tones and with a clear articulation. And, further, music in school is always an incentive to study.

The lecturer urged that the cultivation of music is an important aid to the acquisition of foreign languages. To acquire another language is more the work of the ear than of the brain, and anything which cultivates a knowledge of the nice distinctions of sound, is an aid. The tone of a language is quite as important as the grammar. While in Germany, he made the acquaintance of a distinguished linguist, who was thoroughly versed in the principles of the English language, and congratulated himself that when he should travel in any country where it was spoken he could converse with the people in their native tongue. He then went to London, and though he knew the words and could put them in the right place, he yet had not the tone of the language, and could scarcely make those around him understand a word. We see this principle illustrated in the case of Irish servants, who often ask a question in the tone we use in answering one, so that we are compelled to ask him what he says.

Mr. WILLIS closed with earnestly recommending upon the attention of the Board of Education the establishment of a system of normal instruction in music, which should send out competent teachers; the demand for which is very large—larger than can be supplied.

At the conclusion of the lecture, WM. C. BRYANT, Esq., made a few remarks in warm commendation of the plan for uniting music with education. He said: For my part, I find that the music transfigures the words, invests them with a sort of supernatural splendor, making them call up deeper emotions and conveying more vivid images. The class of whom I am speaking require for their enjoyment of music a certain simplicity—certain aids which bring it down to their level. And yet, on that level, not only taste, but art and genius, if we are to judge music by the same rules which we apply to the other fine arts, may find an ample field for their exercise. Some of the finest productions of literature are those which are written with the greatest simplicity, and address themselves to the greatest number of minds. I suppose, therefore, that I may conclude what I have to say with an acknowledgment to the lecturer in behalf of that large class to which I belong, for having so well stated our case, and so clearly pointed out, in his admirable vindication of Home Music, the means of providing for them.

Mr. RANDALL read the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Company be and hereby are tendered to Mr. WILLIS, for his highly eloquent and instructive course of lectures; also to Mr. BRYANT, for his address; and to Mr. ANDREWS, Professor CURTISS, Mr. NASH, and to the Misses FLINT and the young ladies of the Daily Normal School, for the pleasure and instruction they have afforded us during the present course of lectures.

[Advertisement.]

WINTER—1856.—We have just manufactured, from our last importations for the season, a very large assortment of our popular Raglans, and other styles of Winter Over and Undercoats, from Esquimaux Beavers, double President do., Chinchilla, &c., &c. Also, a large and beautiful assortment of Raglans from Beaver Cloths, made in perfect imitation of Otter, Seal, and other Furs, confined exclusively to us. Our stock of Boys' Winter Wear is very complete, to which we invite the attention of heads of families.

We have also received our last importations for the season of Winter Furnishing Goods, Underwear, Robes de Chambre, Shirts, Gloves, Shawls, &c., &c.

We offer great inducements to close out this very large stock of elegant Winter Clothing, as we have commenced the manufacture of our Spring Stock.

D. DEVLIN & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOW TO RISE IN THE WORLD.—Young men should be temperate, active, courteous, prompt, careful, persevering, honorable, honest, respectful, generous, and should thoroughly "Know Themselves."

Phrenology teaches self-knowledge, and with it all the Christian graces, together with the *modus operandi* of rising in the world. Hon. HORACE MANN says: "I look upon Phrenology as the guide to Philosophy and the handmaid to Christianity. Whoever disseminates true Phrenology is a public benefactor." Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER says: "If a man wishes to know practically what he is made up of; if a man wishes a knowledge of human nature for definite practical purposes, there is no system which will aid him in acquiring that knowledge like the system of Phrenology." Practical instructions, with written descriptions of character, given daily at FOWLER AND WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT FIRE IN STONE STREET.—The books, papers and money of Messrs. Hewitt and Co. were preserved in one of Herring's patent champion safes at the destruction of their warehouse by fire on Friday night, after being in the ruins about eighteen hours. These celebrated safes can only be had of the subscribers and their agents. S. C. HERRING & Co., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YEAR'S DAY AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The greatest array of entertainment in America. Hosts of curiosities—Living Serpents, Russian Giant, smallest lady in the world, Living Skeleton, Happy Family. Performances in the Lecture-room nearly every hour of the day and evening, including the famed "Cinderella," farces, dances, songs, music and other delightful entertainments. Glorious day at Barnum's.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.

Dr. HUNTER begs to intimate that he has returned from Europe, and will be at home, (No. 828 Broadway,) for consultation in Bronchial and Pulmonary affections, during the usual hours, daily.

New-York, Friday, Dec. 26, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Two attractive entertainments are to be given at this favorite Theatre to-day. In the afternoon "Captain Kyd" and the grand pantomime of "Planche." In the evening "Orange Girl of Venice." The pantomime of "Planche" and drama of "Ireland As It Is."

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YEAR'S CALLS.—The Dusseldorf Gallery will be open on New-Year's Day and Evening. A more agreeable place to call cannot be found in the City. It will keep one's head clear, besides contributing to the pleasures of the day. Give it a call.

[Advertisement.]

Gas works for villages and cities, on large private establishments, on a plan recently perfected and warranted superior to all others in simplicity, safety and economy. See advertisement in this paper.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A certain cure for sick headache and disorders of the stomach. Their virtue in such cases is known in all parts of the world. Those afflicted with liver and bowel complaints, and indigestion, cannot use so good a remedy.

[Advertisement.]

ROSES! ROSES!—A crowd of customers may be seen at all times during the holidays issuing forth from No. 312 Broadway, each with a few bottles of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, which, as a popular article for the toilet, stands unrivaled.

[Advertisement.]

FATHER MATHEW.—A portrait and biography of this temperance apostle, given in this week's *Life Illustrated*. Price 4 cents. For sale by all newsmen. Wholesale at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S LOWER GALLERY, No. 205 Broadway, will be found convenient by merchants, clerks and others, who desire to procure Ambrotypes for the Holidays. Corner Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS—GAS FIXTURES.—Several new and beautiful patterns just completed. Call at our great manufacturing depot, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.—EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, No. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, will be open till 12 o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

22—24.

LONG ISLAND.

Naval Affairs.

The frigate *Niagara's* engines are about completed, and Tuesday she was to have been taken out of dock, preparatory to having steam applied to-day, to test the propeller and machinery; but it having been discovered that the flanges of the propeller were too wide by six inches to allow of its being hoisted and lowered with facility, the trial has been necessarily delayed for another week. Men are employed night and day in getting the work in readiness.

The work of refitting the sloop-of-war *Vincennes* is rapidly progressing; she will be sent either to the coast of Africa, or possibly be put into special service and sent to Anapolis for the Naval School.

The officers of the sloop-of-war *Falmouth* have reported for service; she goes to Brazil to relieve the *Germantown*.

The *Wabash* is reported to have been ashore in the bay of Aspinwall, and received some severe pounding, but the extent of damage to her is not known.

The steamer *Mississippi* has been greatly improved by the alterations in her exterior and interior arrangements. Her guards have been raised four feet, and her cabin, which was on deck is put below. She has two vertical tube iron boilers in place of the four copper ones, and she is now said to be capable of performing any service required—that she can go anywhere—in any weather. It has been suggested she could not be better employed than in looking after the numerous vessels hovering upon our coast in a crippled condition, and unable to reach port from the loss of spars and the disabled state of their crews. Several of this class have already been reported, one of which, the brig *Whitehall*, having once been in tow of a steamer, but parted from her by a gale, and has been since spoken with her spars gone, and the crew frostbitten. There can be no more important or acceptable service rendered to commerce, or to the cause of suffering humanity than the relief of these distressed vessels. Within the last week as many as half a dozen crews have been rescued off sinking vessels by others accidentally falling in with them; how many have gone down for the want of timely aid it is impossible to say.

The *Arctic* is the only vessel now at the Navy Yard relied on for sudden calls, such as heading off fillibusters, and catching slavers, and yet she is totally unfit for such service. It is doubtful if steam enough could be got upon her to stem a northwest blow in December; and to expect her to be of any service in heading off a fleet steamer, or even a fast-sailing schooner, is simply absurd.

Steamer *Vixen* is repairing her boilers, which have become the worse for wear.

The United States Naval Lyceum will dispatch a mail from New-York for the United States Naval squadron in the Mediterranean. All letters and papers sent to the Lyceum Rooms, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, will be forwarded. The ships on the above station are frigate *Congress*, razee *Constellation*, and steam frigate *Susquehanna*. The mail will close on the 5th of January next.

Preparing for New-Year's.

A young man, named HENRY SPARROW, was brought before Justice SMITH, in Brooklyn, yesterday morning, by officer PARK, of the Second District Police, charged with stealing a carcass of mutton from a store at the corner of Fulton and Market streets. He was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for 60 days.

Two boys arrested by the same officer for stealing four pair of boots from store No. 37 James-street, were sent to the House of Refuge.

Dangerous Experiment.

A boy named CHARLES HEXTELLER yesterday morning fell from the third story of a house on South, near Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, to the pavement, a distance of 25 feet. He got up and walked off as though nothing had happened. A clothes line broke his fall.

New-Year's Gift.

The formal presentation of a house to Mayor HALL, and a service of silver plate to JOHN E. CAMMEYER, Esq., took place at the Packer Institute, Brooklyn, last night.

Boiler Explosion.

A boiler in the Lime Yard of THOMAS BELL, at the foot of Amity-street, Brooklyn, exploded yesterday afternoon, blowing out the side of the building in which it was located; but fortunately no person was injured.

Cool.

A lady had a portemonnaie stolen from her pocket Tuesday evening, while looking into a shop window on Fulton-street, Brooklyn. The thief was a woman.

Accident.

Mrs. L. HUNTINGTON, of Adelphi-street, Brooklyn, had one of her legs broken yesterdan, by falling upon the sidewalk in Fulton-street.

A boy named CHARLES GRAHAM amused himself Tuesday evening by upsetting ash barrels on Fulton-street, Brooklyn. He was arrested by Officer HYDE of the First District Police, and after a good sleep in the cells was yesterday morning brought before Justice DANIEL K. SMITH and fined $5, which a friend paid for him, and he went on his way rejoicing.

There were two fires in Brooklyn yesterday morning—one in the rear of Atlantic, near Willow-street, in a building owned by WALTER KELSEY, and the other in the grocery store of JAMES McCUE, No. 79 Tillary-street, neither of which resulted in much damage.

The body of an infant, only a few weeks old, was found yesterday morning, in the Flushing-avenue sewer, near the Navy-Yard wall, Brooklyn, by the Fourth District Police. The Coroner was summoned, but no owner was found for it.

There is not an omnibus, or any other public accommodation for travelers, on Atlantic-street, Brooklyn. Here is a fine opening for some enterprising man.

A wealthy citizen of Brooklyn, on Christmas Day, distributed $25,000 among his nephews and nieces.

[Advertisement.]

There was a very pleasant gathering at the house of Mr. J. B. STEELE on Monday evening, Dec. 29, when a handsome silver pitcher was presented, by the young men of the house of HENRY SMITH & TOWNSEND, to Mr. B. A. MCDONALD, who retires to-day, after thirteen years' connection with the firm. The plate, inscribed appropriately, was presented with an address on the part of the givers, by Mr. STEELE. Mr. MCDONALD responded happily, after which all parties sat down to a sumptuous supper. Mr. MCDONALD has made an arrangement with the well-known house of STODART & MORRIS, piano-forte manufacturers. From his extensive acquaintance throughout the South and West, we predict for him every success.

NEW-JERSEY.

City Prison Report.

During December, 1856, there were 87 commitments to the Jersey City Prison, for offences, as follows:

Drunkenness	54	Burglary	2
Assaults	10	Stealing	8
Violating city ordinances	2	Insanity	1
Vagrancy	4	Keeping disorderly house	1
Disorderly conduct	4	Fighting	2
Malicious mischief	3	Suspicion of theft	1
Total			87

Their places of nativity are as follows: Ireland, 65; Germany, 8; England, 12; United States, 11. Colored, 1. Total, 87.

THE NEW FERRY-HOUSE.—The new ferry-house on the New-York side of the Jersey City ferry is now completed, and yesterday the last remaining vestiges of the old buildings were removed. A portion of this building was erected three years ago, and the remainder of it has been built during the past season. The structure has a front 160 feet in extent, and extends towards the river 160 feet. It is entirely covered by a substantial roof. It is tasteful in style, and very convenient in plan. In the centre of the front there are two passage-ways for foot passengers, so arranged that the ferry masters can receive ferriage of the throng of people usually passing in. There is a large passenger room for the accommodation of those who wait for boats. It is lighted by two skylight windows. There are two large passage-ways for teams, so arranged that teams can drive in and relieve the street from blockage while waiting for the boats. An office for the sale of tickets to Philadelphia by the New-Jersey Railroad, and another office for the sale of tickets to way stations on the New-Jersey Railroad, and for its branch roads, is also provided in the front of the building, and ample accommodations have been furnished for baggage or freight. Between the front of the building and West-street is a space, 75 by 150 feet in extent, for teams, which greatly relieves the street. The cost of the building is about $20,000. Its architect and builder is Mr. JOB MALE, of Jersey City, who has done himself much credit in the plan of the building and manner of construction. He has, meantime, partially erected the great dépôt of the same Company on the New-Jersey side of the Hudson, and will now push that forward to completion.

The Indians in Florida.

Key West Correspondence of the Savannah Georgian.

We have late arrivals from Cape Florida, where two companies of the 3d Artillery are stationed. No Indians have been seen by the soldiers, although fresh traces were discovered. The troops were occupied in cutting roads along the borders of the everglades. White flags have been placed at proper intervals, to attract the attention of the Indians. Thus far they have taken no friendly notice of them. The flags of truce, at the edge of the Indian track, have many of them been pulled down by the savages, who, by this means, express their determination to hold no intercourse with General HARNEY.

The United States transport steamship *Fashion*, Captain BAKER, arrived at this port the 21st from New-York, *en route* for the west coast of Florida. She will at once proceed to Charlotte Harbor, where she will find orders from General HARNEY. They will join their respective regiments, now in the field. Surgeon SIMPSON, long attached to the garrison in this city, having been ordered to Fort Dallas, will be relieved by assistant Surgeon JONES at an early day.

MARRIED.

SMITH—MAXWELL.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 30, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Higbee, ADON SMITH, Jr., to LOUISA, daughter of J. T. B. Maxwell, Esq., all of this City.

CONTEE—HALL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 30, by Rev. S. [illegible] Hough, of Philadelphia, BENJAMIN CONTEE, of Baltimore, to CAROLINE B. HALL, of New-York.

Boston papers please copy.

HOUGHTON—SEYMOUR.—At Piermont, on Tuesday, Dec. 30, by Rev. J. West, of Brooklyn, Mr. E. R. HOUGHTON to Miss LOUISA, daughter of the late Hon. H. G. Seymour, of the above place.

OLNEY—DAYTON.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday evening, Dec. 30, by Rev. Hugh N. Wilson, D. D., CHAS. C. OLNEY to CARRIE, daughter of T. S. Dayton, Esq., both of Jersey City.

LANE—KEELER.—In North Stamford, Conn., on Thursday evening, Dec. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. John Smith, JAMES H. LANE, of New-York, to CLARISSA KEELER, of the former place.

Stamford, Conn., papers please copy.

KINNEY—JUDD.—At Rock Island, Ill., on Thursday evening, Dec. 25, by Rev. S. T. Wilson, JOHN H. KINNEY to MINTA, daughter of F. H. Judd, M. D., all of that city.

DIED.

FRANKLIN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 31, ANN FRANKLIN, relict of Abraham Franklin, in the 68th year of her age.

STEWART.—In Williamsburg, on Wednesday, Dec. 31, CATHARINE, wife of J. W. Stewart, M. D., aged 70 years. Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

Poughkeepsie and Hudson papers please copy.

LYNCH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday night, Dec. 30, at No. 72 President-st., MARY, the beloved wife of Patrick Lynch, editor of the *Irish American*, formerly of Limerick, Ireland, aged 49 years and 6 months.

THURSBY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 31, GILBERT IRVING, son of Samuel J. and Susan G. Thursby, aged 18 months and 5 days.

SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 31, after a short illness, LEMUEL, son of Lemuel and Josephine C. Smith, aged 13 months.

SMITH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 30, of inflammation of the brain, SANDFORD S., youngest child of Charlotte E. and E. Delafield Smith, aged 2 years and 6 months.

ROMAINE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 30, Miss HILAH ROMAINE, in the 71st year of her age.

SEYMOUR.—At Ravenswood, L. I., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 30, Mr. CHARLES H. SEYMOUR, of the firm of Chas. H. Seymour & Co., of this City.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Dec. 31.

$4,000 Virginia 6s......c	96	2100 Reading Railroad.	87½
5,000 do..........b15	96½	300 do..........	87½
5,000 do..........s3	95¾	300 do..........b30	88
6,000 Cal. St. 7s, '75..s3	78	100 do..........s60	87½
2,000 Erie R. 2d m. bs.	97	100 do..........s30	87¼
1,000 Erie R. R. Bs. '75	84	100 do..........b4	87¾
1,000 Hd. Riv. R. 1st m.	98	150 do..........s10	87½
1,000 Har. Rd. 2d Mtg.	75	37 Gal. & Chic. R....c	119
6,000 Ill. Cen. Rd. Bds.	97¾	15 do..........	118¾
1,000 Tol. Wabash & Wes. R. R. 2d m. bds.	51½	100 Mich. Cen. RR. b60	94¼
		50 do..........	93½
5 Corn Ex'ge Bank..	109	50 do..........	93
40 B'k State of N. Y..	104	100 Mich. S. & N. Ia. RR.	88
200 Canton Co......b60	23¾	300 do..........c	87¾
20 Del. & H. C. Co...	118	20 do..........b3	88
50 La. C. & M. Rd. b60	78½	100 do..........b30	88¾
50 N. Y. Cen. Railroad	93½	100 do..........b60	89
50 do..........b3	93¾	10 Pan. RR.........c	97½
200 do..........b60	94½	25 Illinois Cen. R. R....	128¾
140 do..........	93¾	50 do..........	128¾
50 do..........b60	94	50 do..........	128¾
100 Erie Railroad......	62	125 do..........	128¾
450 do..........	62¼	50 do..........b3	128
1300 do..........b60	63½	50 do..........c	128
350 do..........s60	62	50 do..........b30	128½
100 do..........s60	62	19 do..........	128½
100 do..........b5	62½	100 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	58¾
100 do..........b5	62½	400 do..........	58½
225 do..........s3	62½	750 Clev. & Tol. R. R...c	75
400 do..........s3	62½	100 do..........b5	75½
550 do..........c	62	50 do..........s3	75½
100 do..........at10	62½	100 do..........b30	75¾
100 do..........s3	62½	100 do..........s60	75½
100 do..........b60	62¾	100 Cum. Coal Co.....	17

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Miss. St. 6s..b10	80	172 Erie Railroad.....	62
1,000 Ill. Cent. R. bs...	97¼	100 do..........b4	62½
4,000 do..........	97¾	200 do..........	62½
1,000 Harlem R. 2d m.	75	450 do..........b10	62½
1400 Reading RR......	87½	150 do..........b10	62¾
900 do..........s60	87¼	25 N. Y. Cent. RR.....	93½
20 Park Bank..........	102½	200 Clev. & Pitts. R. b60	59
100 Clev. & Tol. RR. s30	74½		

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31—P. M.

The *Fulton* arrived to-day, with dates from Havre to the 17th, and Southampton to the morning of the 18th inst. Her accounts are four days later than those previously received by the *Europa*. The safety of the *Hermann* is among the most gratifying items of the *Fulton's* news. The financial advices from London are of a cheering nature. Capital, though in good request, was readily available, on first-class securities, at former rates. Consols were in demand and left off at 93¾@93⅞ ex dividend, with, however, a little weakness in the market. Foreign securities were moderately dealt in at essentially unchanged prices. From Liverpool we have reports of a vigorous business in Cotton at firmer, though not higher quotations, with increased depression in Breadstuffs—Western Canal Flour having fallen off 6d. ℔ barrel; Wheat generally 2d. ℔ bushel; and Indian Corn 3d. ℔ quarter, since the sailing of the *Europa*, without inducing a better inquiry. American Provisions were quiet, but firm. From Paris the news is of continued stringency in money matters, with a further decline of a half cent in prices of French Three ℔ Cents., which closed, on the 16th inst., at 66f. for money, and 66f. 30c. for the end of the month. The London *Times* of the 17th inst. says:

"A fall of more than 2 ℔ cent. has thus been witnessed since the early part of the month. Neither the tone of the financial letters nor the position of the Bank of France is such as to offer any explanation of it. The issue of fresh obligations amounting to between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 by the Strasburg and Western of France Railways, which are to be paid in full within three months, may probably have had some influence in causing the movement, and there are reports of the Government being likely to want money. The dispute between Prussia and Switzerland likewise seems to be viewed with a little uneasiness."

A few days' later intelligence from India and China reached London on the 16th inst. Manufactured Goods had been freely purchased at Calcutta at full prices. At Shanghae, the rate of exchange on London had fallen to 7s. 6d.@7s. 7d. The *Fulton* brings $230,000 in foreign coin, probably doubloons, for the West Indies.

The year goes out on a firm Stock Market. The fluctuations of the year have been unusually numerous, growing out of political as well as financial causes, and in some instances violent. For the past three business days and including the transactions to-day, there has been a remarkable steadiness, and on part of the list stiffness in the dealings, directly against the current of the Money Market, which to Street borrowers was by common consent reported stringent up to 2 o'clock to-day. At the termination of bank hours, temporary loans appeared to come a little easier, and there is some confidence felt that a few days in the year will soon regulate and redistribute the means now locked up for dividend payments. We annex the prices of half-a-dozen leading Stocks on the Bond and Share list for the past three years as an index to the

COURSE OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Dec. 31, 1856.	Highest during year.	Dec. 31, 1855.	Dec. 30, 1854.
United States 6s, '67	116	116 and int.	116	118
Virginias	96	98	96½	97
Illinois Centrals	97¼	97¾	81¼	85¼
Erie Stock	62	65	50⅝	39¾
New-York Central	93¼	95	91	83
Reading	87½	93	92	73

Mr. JOHN H. GOURLIE has been made President of the Stock Exchange for the year 1857.

We are advised that the following dividend payments will be made on the 2d of January. In the list of the payments at the Banks of America and Republic several concerns are included which usually provide means at these Banks, but whose remittances for this half year have not yet been received, though looked for by Friday.

BY ASSISTANT TREASURER OF U. S.—NO. 26 WALL-STREET.
On Public Debt of United States registered at New-York.

BY OHIO TRUST COMPANY—NO. 25 WILLIAM-STREET.

Principal of Ohio Loan '56.	Iron Railroad Bonds.
On Public Debt of Ohio.	Little Miami.
City of Wheeling.	Cleveland & Pittsburg.
Town of Elyria, Ohio.	Hillsboro' & Cincinnati.
Dayton City.	Indianapolis & Cincinnati.
Cincinnati Gas Co.	Belmont County, Ohio.
Salem Township, Ohio.	Jackson County, Ohio.
Rumley Township, Ohio.	Cross Creek Township, Ohio.
Orange Township, Ohio.	Monroe Township, Ohio.
Xenia Township, Ohio.	German Township, Ohio.
Newark Township, Ohio.	Silver Creek Township, O.
Coshocton County, Ohio.	Tuscarawas County, Ohio.
Town of Layfayette, Ohio.	Sandusky & Newark R. R.
Town of Franklin, Ohio.	

BY MERCHANTS' BANK.

On State Debt Tennessee.	State Debt of Alabama.

BANK OF COMMERCE.

On State Debt Missouri.

BY ATWOOD & CO., NO. 8 WALL-STREET.
On Bonds of La Crosse Railroad.
On Bonds of Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad.

BY WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., NO. 52 WALL-STREET.

Indiana Bank Fives.	Stark County, Ohio.
City of Chillicothe.	Fort Wayne Railroad.
City of Marietta.	Pittsburg City to Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad.
Town of Harmar.	Allen County, Ohio.
Ross County, Ohio.	Van Wert County, Ohio.
Athens County, Ohio.	Crawford County, Ohio.
Washington County, Ohio.	Marietta Railroad.
Ohio and Pennsylvania RR.	Bellefontaine and Indiana.
City Allegany to this road.	Peru and Indianapolis.
Richland County, Ohio.	Dayton and Michigan.
City of Chicago.	Franklin County, Ohio.
City of Covington.	Green County, Ohio.
Cleveland & Columbus Div.	

BY WELLS, FARGO & CO., NO. 82 BROADWAY.
State Interest California.

BY BANK OF AMERICA.

Kentucky State Interest.	Bourbon County, Ky.
Cincinnati City.	Mason County, Ky.
Covington.	Fayette County, Ky.
Jeffersonville.	Boyle County, Ky.
Louisville to Frankfort R.R.	Madison County, Ala.
Maysville.	Knox County, Tenn.
Easton and Hamilton R. R.	Louisville & Frankfort R. R.
Lexington and Danville R. R.	Virginia & Tennessee R. R.
Winchester & Potomac R.R.	

BY BANK OF REPUBLIC.

State Interest Virginia.	Alexandria.
North Carolina.	Fredericksburg.
Georgia.	East Tenn. and Vir. R. R.
St. Louis City.	Orange & Alexandria R. R.
Chattanooga R. R.	Manassa Gap R. R.
Alabama & Tennessee R. R.	City of Memphis N. Y. Bds.
City of Norfolk.	

BY MANHATTAN COMPANY.
New-York and Erie 7 ℔ cents. of 1862.

BY PHENIX BANK.
County of St. Louis $300,000 principal.
County of St. Louis coupons.
Phenix Bank Dividend, 4 ℔ cent.

BY NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., 33 PINE-ST.
Three ℔ cent. dividend on preferred stock, payable Jan. 5.
Three and ½ ℔ cent. interest on bonds of 1872, payable Jan. 2.

We understand that Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. bought for their friends in England, to-day, one million of the new Ohio Loan of 1886 from Messrs. H. A. JOHNSON & Co., the original takers. As Mr. PEABODY is in the City, it has been intimated that his house in London participate in the purchase. The expectation of some such arrangement appears to have had an influence on Exchange for the packet of this week, as the whole amount will be drawn for at once.

In the notice of the change in the Banking House of Messrs. WILLIAM HOGE & Co., yesterday, we should have added that the same firm is continued here by the Messrs. HOGE and Mr. WILLIAMSON, of Liverpool, and that the new firm at Liverpool will be HOGE & WILLIAMSON. The advertisements of all the parties appear on another page of this paper.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL ROAD—DEBT AND STOCK.

	1856. Sept. 30.	1855. Sept. 30.
Funded Debt	$14,763,897	$14,462,742
Less in Sinking Fund	470,000	312,900
Outstanding	$14,293,897	$14,149,842
Capital paid in	24,136,660	25,154,860
Total Debt and Stock	$38,430,557	$38,304,702

These are the official figures of the reports of the Company, affirmed by the executive officers and returned to the State Engineer's Department. They admit of no question. It is also affirmed to the Department that the Company had no floating debt outstanding at the close of either year, and there was certainly no part of the funded interest deferred. The management further state the income to the Stock for 1856 at 10.69 ℔ cent., or..........$2,566,131
And the surplus income of previous years.. 588,157

Together..........$3,154,878
Of which paid in Dividends in 1856.......... 1,919,564

And upon this statement, in its eagerness to depreciate this leading and productive estate, the New-York *Herald* asserts that the Road earned but *five and a half*, while dividing 8 ℔ cent. to the Stock. Now if this were so, the fact would be susceptible of easy proof without magnifying or mystifying either real or imaginary figures. The management added $1,262,459 to the Equipment, Station property and Structure of the Road, the whole of which they might have funded or capitalized within the year, as adding millions per annum to the permanent capacity of the work for freight traffic. But the *Herald* counts this as part of the ordinary operating expenses of the year, claiming that only $1,304,262 was left to divide upon. Yet we find that the sum of $1,919,564 *was* divided, *and in cash*, and only $125,855, or less than *one-tenth* of the actual permanent improvement put upon the property, added to the Capital and Debt Account, all told! The last of the half yearly dividends was paid out on the 20th of August. On the 30th of September the Company had $833,790 cash balance in Bank.

PROGRESS OF AMERICAN RAILROADS.

Years.	Miles.	Years.	Miles.
1828	3	1843	4,174
1829	28	1844	4,311
1830	41	1845	4,511
1831	54	1846	4,870
1832	131	1847	5,336
1833	570	1848	5,682
1834	762	1849	6,350
1835	918	1850	7,355
1836	1,102	1851	9,090
1837	1,412	1852	11,631
1838	1,843	1853	13,379
1839	1,920	1854	16,023
1840	2,167	1855	18,764
1841	3,319	1856	21,069
1842	3,877	1857	24,476

Miles built 1st five years—1828–32	131
Miles built 2d five years—1833–37	1,281
Miles built 3d five years—1838–42	2,465
Miles built 4th five years—1843–47	1,459
Miles built 5th five years—1848–52	6,295
Miles built 6th five years—1853–57	12,845

The above is from an advance proof-sheet from the office of the *Railway Guide*. The figure of December, 1856, has been revised from 23,242 miles to the actual roadway then opened to traffic, 21,069 miles, and the exact figure of the present roadway opened stated at 24,476, by adding the ascertained increase of 3,007 miles opened within the year 1856. In a note which we have from the compiler he says:

"I inclose you a copy of the *summary page* of our forthcoming annual supplement. It differs somewhat from the first proof, consequent on further inquiries. I believe it to be approximately correct. The reason of the difference you noted in its relation to former estimates of the *Guide* (that of last year particularly) is simply greater care in compilation, and the non-repetition of the same road under different names and in different States. The details which are contained in the supplement guarantee the present estimate."

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT-TREASURER, UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK.

Receipts and Disbursements.

Dec. 1, 1856, by Balance		$8,342,982 79
Receipts during the month:		
On account of Customs	$2,446,885 70	
On account of Patent Fees	6,318 20	
On account of P. O. Dep't.	41,509 61	
On account of Transfers	210,000 00	
On account of Miscellan's.	10,214 73—	2,714,878 23
		$11,057,861 02
Payments.		
Treasury Drafts	$3,746,638 37	
Post-Office Drafts	236,284 82—	3,982,923 09
Dec. 31, 1856, Balance		$7,074,937 93
By Balance, Cr., Disbursing Accounts	$1,580,035 42	
By Receipts during the Month	1,951,862 97—	3,531,898 39
To Payments		1,742,526 14
Balance		$1,789,372 25
By Balance, Cr., Interest Accounts	{$94,084 04} {682,360 06}	776,444 10
To Payments		82,875 00
Balance		$693,569 10
By Balance, Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$1,320,097 06
By Coin received during the Month	$303,888 07	
By Fine Bars, during the Month	3,599,455 56—	3,903,343 63
Balance		$5,183,440 69
To Payments in Coin	$245,600 32	
To Payments in Fine Bars	1,718,425 00—	1,964,025 32
Balance		$3,219,415 37
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$8,537,878 38	
By Coin in hand, in Assay Office	295,448 32—	$10,022,327 83
By Fine Bars, in Assay Office	870,966 93	
By Unparted Bullion, in Assay Office	528,547 07	
By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage	20,738 44—	1,420,247 74
Total		$11,903,575 35

Statement of Business at the United States Assay Office at New-York for the month ending Dec. 31, 1856:

Deposits of Gold		$2,190,000 00
Foreign Coins	$7,500	
Foreign Bullion	10,500	
United States Bullion	2,172,000	
Deposits and purchases of Silver		182,000 00
Foreign Coins	$88,000	
Foreign Bullion	66,000	
U. S. Bullion (contained in Gold)	16,000	
U. S. Bullion, old coins	11,013	
U. S. Bullion, Lake Superior	987	
Total deposits payable in bars	$2,072,000	
Total deposits, payable in coins	300,000—	$2,372,000 00
Gold bars stamped		$2,896,513 89
Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Phila., for Coinage		117,647 60

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856.—Total receipts, $166,869 08; total payments, $197,381 20; total balance, $11,903,575 35.

Failures in the Country.

From the Independent.

The following is our weekly report of failures, assignments, &c.:

John L. Priest & Co., Boston, Mass.; suspended.
Sandford & Howland, New-Bedford, Mass.; suspended. Liabilities, about $150,000.
Levi I. Lewis, Providence, R. I., assigned to John F. Dyer.
John D. Burgess, Providence, R. I., assigned to W. W. Bishop.
T. & P. Kennedy, Southington, Conn., suspended and assigned.
D. L. Wing, Albany, N. Y.; suspended.
Wilcox & Deland, Utica; suspended.
C. Rosenberry & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; suspended, and ask an extension.
James W. Moore, Norristown, Pa.; assigned.
J. Woodson Smith, Richmond, Va.; suspended.
Robert Batley, Rome, Ga.; failed.
E. M. Botsford, Poland, Ohio; suspended and assigned.
Benjamin Cope, Marion, Ohio; assigned to James H. Godman.
Richard Stock, Clarkson, Ohio; suspended and assigned.
C. L. Carter, Carpentersville, Ind.; suspended and left the place.
William E. Casto, Terre Haute, Ind.; failed.
W. H. Greer & Co., Connersville, Ind.; failed and assigned.
I. D. Worden & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; stock attached.
Bancroft & Bowling, Dowagiac, Mich.; assigned.
D. C. & A. R. Fenn, Chelsea, Mich.; assigned.
Cook, Hall & Co., Milwaukee, and S. C. Hall & Co., Whitewater, Wis.; suspended.
I. B. Woodruff, Sauk City, Wis.; suspended and sold out.
Norton & Nairn, Burlington, Wis.; failed and assigned.
John Buckley, Burlington, Iowa; assigned.
Groesendyke & Smith, Burlington, Iowa; assigned.
Ryckman & Phipps, Muscatine, Iowa; sold out and suspended.
G. W. Fulliam, Muscatine, Iowa; suspended.

Philadelphia Cattle Market, Dec. 31, 1856.

The various drove-yards were well attended yesterday and to-day, but most all kinds of stock was rather scarce. Sheep advanced a shade in price, a number having been sold at $5 each.

BEEF CATTLE.—The entire offerings of beeves only amounted to 980 head, and were readily sold at prices ranging from $9 25 to $10@$10 50 ℔ 100 lbs. The average rate was about $9 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SHEEP.—This kind of stock was not so plenty as at the previous week's sales. The number in market being only 4,500 head, all of which were sold briskly at from $3 75@$4 50 and $5 ℔ head. Lambs are worth from $3@$4 each.

HOGS.—The entire sales of Swine amounted to 2,200 head, at from $7 50@$8 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

COWS AND CALVES.—This kind of stock is scarce, and 120 head, all in market, were sold readily at from $25@$45 and $55 ℔ head.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 6,000 bales. Prices without change. SUGAR quiet. Sales at 9¾c. BREADSTUFFS very dull. PORK quiet. LARD, in bbls. 11¾c. Exchange on London, 7½ ℔ cent. The weather has been very wet.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 15,000 bales at an advance of ⅛c.@¼c.; Good Middling, 12⅜c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Wednesday.—First Board.*—$50 Pennsylvania 5s, 82; 100 68 do. '55, 83½; $3,000 City 6s, C. & P., new, 94; $2,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, 79½; $2,000 Elmira Railroad 7s, 2d mort., 58; 10 North Pennsylvania Railroad, 14¼; 60 Lehigh Scrip, 56½; 33 do., 57; 1 Pennsylvania Railroad, 47½; 10 do., 47½; 200 New-Creek, ¾; 200 Long Island Railroad, 12¼; 50 Union Canal, 10½; 100 Reading Railroad, 43¾; 50 Morris Canal, 15½; 100 Catawissa Railroad, 12¾; 40 Union Canal Preferred, 12¾; 180 Mechanics' Bank, 29; 1 Philadelphia Bank, 136¼; 8 Bank of Pennsylvania, 112.

Between Boards.—$1,312 19 Pennsylvania 5s, 84; 10 Pennsylvania Railroad, 47¾.

Second Board.—$3,000 Allegheny County 6s, 68; $500 City Railroad 6s, 90½; $600 City 6s, new, 94; 4 Pennsylvania Railroad, 47⅞; 19 do., 48; 400 Long Island Railroad, 12⅞; 150 Reading Railroad, 43⅝; 20 Lehigh Scrip, 56⅞; 28 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 65¼; 29 Philadelphia Bank, 136.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 115¼; Philadelphia 6s, 90@90½; Philadelphia 6s, new, 94@94¼; Pennsylvania 5s, 84@84½; Reading Railroad, 43¾@43⅞; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 82; Reading Railroad Mort. 6s, '80, 88½; Penn. Railroad, 47⅞@48; Morris Canal, 15¼@15½; Schuylkill Navigation, 6s, '82 68@69½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 17@18; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 28@29¼; Williamsport and Elmira R. R., 19@20; Williamsport and Elmira R. R. 7s, 1st mort., 74@74½; Williamsport and Elmira R. R. 2d mort., 62½@63½; Long Island, 12¾@12⅞; Vicksburg, 5½@5¾; Girard Bank, 11¼@11½; Lehigh Zinc, 1@1⅛; Union Canal, 10¼@10½; New-Creek, ¾@1; Catawissa Railroad, 12¾@12⅞.

Vessels Arrived at the Port of New-York During the Year 1856.

We are again indebted to Mr. JAMES THORNE, boarding officer at the U. S. Revenue Barge Office, for the following table, showing the number of vessels from foreign ports (together with their passengers) during the past year, and the number of passengers arrived at this port from California during the same period:

Nation.	Steamers.	Frigates.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schrs.	Sloops.	Galliots.	Total.
American	155	2	688	648	787	422	1	..	2703
British	48	..	19	91	326	295	..	..	779
French	8	..	2	9	13	..	..	..	32
Bremen	..	..	33	46	4	..	..	..	83
Hamburg	7	..	26	24	..	2	..	..	59
Swedish	..	..	1	7	9	..	..	..	17
Norwegian	..	..	1	11	7	..	..	..	19
Italian	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	6
Danish	..	..	..	..	15	2	..	..	17
Dutch	..	..	..	8	9	4	..	..	21
Belgian	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
Prussian	..	..	5	8	10	..	..	..	24
Neapolitan	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Sardinian	..	..	..	3	7	..	..	..	10
Mexican	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Portuguese	..	..	..	2	14	6	..	..	22
Oldenburg	..	..	..	12	1	2	..	1	16
Spanish	1	..	1	2	5	1	..	..	10
Hanoverian	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	..	7
Brazilian	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6
Chilian	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Mecklenburg	..	..	..	9	6	..	..	..	15
Venezuelian	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	5
Sicilian	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	..	9
Total	221	2	776	893	1296	679	1	1	3869

Making a total of 3,869 vessels, bringing 159,394 passengers. There have arrived during the same period, from California, 11,895 passengers.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Fulton, from Havre—John B. Stephenson, bearer of dispatches from France, Theodore Spencer and lady, J. D. Hicks, Dr. Cooley, Leon Gillet, D. S. Covert, G. W. Thorp, Louis Piett and lady, Miss Maria Barim, John Grant and lady, Mme. Lothie, Mlle. Lothie, Capt. E. Fiske and lady, Alfred and Edmund Morel, Mlle. M. Iambert, Mme. John Covert, Mme. Lorick, C. F. Wetmore, lady, child and servant, Geo. S. Weyle and lady, H. Harbeck, Chas. Merhange, Herman Mohring, F. A. Kitchen, Carl Winkelman, John G. Klenn, Samuel Ward, C. Papiers, Mlle. Emma Foward, Mme. G. Feder and 3 children, Mme. L. Forth, Mme. C. Salomon, F. Hanseman, F. Allicot, J. Leal, P. Kussel and lady, E. Kussel and daughter, Mme. C. Locenthal and 2 children, C. Zerratini and lady, O. Rister, G. W. Hopkins, P. Bayle, lady and 2 children, C. Guptzel, L. Rosenstein, C. Dubois, Charles Duncanne, V. Giraud, C. Liebler, P. Newman, G. Ersel, A. Huber, F. Beal, L. G. Collinean, Clement Collinean, Jean and Alexander Webber, John Howard, E. Walker, J. M. Fowler, W. H. Robertson, Mlle S. L. Robertson, T. J. M. Robertson and lady, G. Kellner, C. Kagelin, M. Bullwinkle, H. Portner, H. Scheller and lady, G. Mather, James Barnes and lady, C. Sells, H. Schoeverling, J. C. Mathews, H. Gibson, I. H. Witte, L. Valetton, R. Innocenti, S. Decainice, D. Noullert, T. Schmidt, A. Torrynski, A. Noel, Mlle. Rose Girson, Mlle. Julie Salim, H. Corriel, Mme. Holyhalb, Master and Mlle. Holyhalb, H. Gegenhardt, H. Weldinger, Daniel Trempy, I. Hunglewayer, L. Hancock, lady and child, L. Beaumond, H. Le Mayer, W. Schillinberg, Peter Rembrant, Rev. A. Geibels, Rev. B. C. Charles, Rev. I. D. Testeboeuf, F. F. Moisson, Henry Gallion—total 125.

In ship New-Orleans, from New-Orleans—Mr. Reynolds, lady and child, and 4 in the steerage.

In bark Scott, from Rio Janeiro—Joseph Chesbrough, of Baltimore.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets.... 4 43 | Moon sets.. 10 45

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 36 | Gov. Island 10 09 | Hell Gate.. 1 45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31.

Cleared.

Ships G. Cooper, Leach, Antwerp, Loggia & Horlbeck; Eldridge, Cushman, San Francisco, W. Coleman & Co.; Rolling, Williams, Liverpool, Tapscott & Co.; Harvest Queen, Young, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; E. Allen, Wellington, New-Orleans, Stanton & Thompson.

Barks Col. Ledyard, Hallock, Apalachicola, Davis & Hazard; Susan Jane, Smith, Mobile, Post & Co.; Golden Rod, C. R. Stoll, Sobanella, E. Thomas; Thos. Augustine, Jarvis, Mayaguez, Savannah, Vice, Lathrop & Co.

Brigs H. Mathews, Cheney, Barcelona, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Katahdin, Arcadian, Curaçao, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Em. (Br.) Gribble, St. John, N. B., Ronsdale & Co.; Dinwiddie, Kalb, Porto, Smith & Dwight, Bonnels & Co.; E. S. Penny, Davis, St. Jago, J. Thompson; Eunice, Pitts, Para, Cordiner, Bosto & Co.; Hernan, Ware, Inco, Almado & Co.; F. Whittier, Cheney, Norwich, Yale & Ponderford; Augusta, Stone, Savannah, Dunham, Dimon & Co.

Schooners W. H. Newcomb, Bacon, Bristol, master; A. J. De Rosset, Brewster, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter; Verbena, Woodson, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; Golden Cloud, Porter, Salem, E. W. Rowe & Co.; J. B. Smith, Snow, New-Orleans, West & Wheeler; Arcola, Crissey, Alexandria, Merrill & Abbott; T. B. Hodgeman, Pringle, Portland, G. L. Hatch & Co.

Sloops Excel, Gale, New-Haven, J. B. Edwards; Amazon, Reynolds, Providence, L. Kenny.

Propellers M. W. Chapin, Crumley, Philadelphia, J. Briggs; Caledonia, Layfield, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived.

Steamship Fulton, Wotton, Havre Dec. 17, at 2 P. M., via Southampton, Eng., 18th, at 11 A. M., with mdse. and 180 passengers to Mortimer Livingston. 28th, at 9 A. M., lat. 42 40, lon. 62 07, passed a large screw steamer, bound E., bark rigged, with two smoke stacks, painted red.

Ship R. Robinson, Robinson, Liverpool Nov. 20, with mdse. and 32 passengers to Snow & Burgess. 11th inst., lat. 42, lon. 52, fell in with and boarded brig Helvellyn, of Saco, from Boston for Cape Breton, 42 days out, short of provisions; had been blown off in the N. W. gales, split sails, &c.; supplied them with bread, beef, &c. 24th, lat. 42 32, 58 05, exchanged signals with ship Manchester, of Boston, steering for Boston. 26th, lat. 39 40, lon. 70 05, fell in with schr. Venus, full of water and abandoned; was lumber loaded; stump of her mainmast standing, and a signal of distress on it. The R. R. has experienced heavy gales during the passage, from W. to N. W.; been W. of Georges since Dec. 24.

Ship Nile, (of Richmond, Me.,) Preble, Shields Nov. 1, with coal to master. Dec. 20, lat. 42, lon. 58 40, fell in with schr. Mary, of St. George, full of water and abandoned; was lumber loaded. Dec. 12, lat. 42, lon. 54, saw a long-boat, painted black outside and white inside. The N. has experienced heavy N. W. gales.

Ship Vision, (of Farmingdale, Me.,) Lawrence, Havre Nov. 12, with mdse. and 200 passengers to C. C. Duncan & Co. Has experienced heavy N. W. gales on the passage, and has lost two maintopsails, one of which was double reefed, the other furled. Has been 10 ds. on the coast; made the Southern passage. Dec. 28, lat. 39, lon. 72, saw a brig with loss of foremast and bowsprit; had mainsail set, (no doubt the Whitehall,) a brig bearing down to her at the time.

Ship Indie, Young, Messina 60 ds., and Gibraltar 50 ds., with fruit to Howes & Co. Has experienced heavy weather, sprung mainmast, lost sails, and received other damage. Dec. 22, experienced a hurricane from N. W. 24th and 25th, saw six vessels disabled; did not show signals for assistance—blowing a gale all the time. Dec. 27, lat. 38 61, lon. 71, more moderate, fell in with schr. Harriet, of New-Bedford, leaking badly, and sails blown away; took off the crew and set fire to her. She was from Philadelphia for New-Bedford.

Ship New-Orleans, Rich, New-Orleans, Dec. 6, with mdse. to Stanton & Thompson. Experienced heavy weather for the last 14 days.

Ship Mary Glover, (of Boston,) Chase, Callao Sept. 10, and Hampton Roads 3 ds., with guano to Barreda Bros. Since leaving Hampton Roads has experienced heavy weather, split sails, stove bulwarks, sprung a leak, &c., are compelled to keep the pumps constantly going to keep her free. Dec. 27, lat. 38 40, lon. 72 19, spoke ship Dirigo, hence for Glasgow, 25 ds. S. & W. with loss of main and mizzen masts, also the fore, also, foretopgallantmast gone; had sail set on the foremast; it was blowing at the time a heavy gale from N. N. W., with a tremendous sea running; could not render them any assistance; the Dirigo is one of Dunham & Dimon's Glasgow packets, and sailed from New-York Dec. 2.

Ship Flora Temple, (of Baltimore,) Meyers, Baltimore 10 ds., in ballast to order. Dec. 27, lat. 39 40, lon. 71 30, spoke schr. Bradfield, of Dennis, from Philadelphia, for Boston, 9 days out; had experienced heavy N. W. gales; had carried away foremast, jibboom, split sails, &c., and was short of provisions—supplied them.

Ship Camden, Bolles, Charleston 5 ds., with cotton, &c., to Dunham & Dimon.

Bark Greenfield, (of Southport,) Follansbee, Manila Aug. 23; passed Java head Sept. 20; Cape of Good Hope Nov. 2; crossed the Equator Nov. 24, with hemp to order. Aug. 26, in the Straits of Macassar, sprung main-yard. Crossed the Equator in lon. 30 W. Dec. 24, twisted off rudder post, lost bulwarks, &c. Been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Swan, (of Baltimore,) Lamson, Rio Janeiro Nov. 14, with coffee to Bradshaw, Jordan & Co. Sld. in co. with barks Marion, Bennett, for New-Orleans; White Cloud, Summers, for New-York. Experienced very heavy weather on the coast; been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Sallide, (Swed.,) Paulson, Tarragona, Spain, Nov. 20, with salt to order. Has experienced heavy weather.

Bark Warren, Baladdon, Havana 10 ds., with sugar, cigars and tobacco to Mara & Nephew. Experienced very heavy weather, lost bulwarks, water casks, &c. Dec. 28, lat. 37, lon. 71 50, fell in with the schr. Southerner, of Philadelphia, Capt. Harper, from Philadelphia, with a cargo of coal, bound to Boston. She was in a sinking condition. Took off the captain and crew, six in number, and brought them to this port. Some of the crew were badly frostbitten. Capt. Harper states that on the 25th experienced a heavy gale from N. N. E. to N. N. W., with snow; lost sails and sprung a leak. 26th, lat. 37 50, lon. 72, saw a great light to windward, supposed to be a vessel on fire.

Brig Edward, (of St. George, Me.,) Tracy, Jeremie, Dec. 4, with logwood and coffee to J. C. Rennie & Co. Experienced heavy weather, lost sails, &c.; Dec. 14, off Hatteras, in a squall from W. N. W., lost fore-yard; 21st, in Chesapeake Bay, lost starboard anchor.

Brig Florida, (Br.,) Brown, Turks Island, 20 days, with salt, to Middleton & Co. Had very heavy weather, been 14 days on the coast, lost sails, spars, &c. A number of the crew are badly frostbitten.

Brig Favorite Lass, (Br.,) Sorrell, Turks Island, 18 days, with salt to Roome & Dinwiddie, 24th December. In the Gulf Stream passed schr. Emil, of New-York, loaded with wood and abandoned.

Schr. Alba, Taylor, Wilmington, N. C., 14 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell. Dec. 26, lat. 37 07, lon. 73 50, experienced a heavy gale from N. N. W., lost foretopsail, flying jibboom, maintrysail, split mainsail, sprung foremast, lost deck load, and received other damage. Dec. 26, lat. 36 45, lon. 71 00, fell in with brig Louisa, Capt. Stratton, from Boston for Bucksville, in distress, with both masts gone, and rudder, the sea making a complete breach over her. Took from her the captain and six seamen, and brought them to this port. Dec. 27, lat. 37, lon. 71, saw a bark with a signal of distress flying; the sea running so high, and the wind blowing heavy, could not render her any assistance.

Schr. Mississippi, (of Hampden, Me.,) Trask, Cape Haytien Dec. 6, with mahogany and logwood to H. Becker & Graeves—vessel to Pillsbury & Sandford. Sld. in co. with bark Girrard, for Boston, and brig Foster, for Philadelphia. Dec. 26, Cape May bearing W. 30 miles, in a gale from N. W., lost part of deck load of logwood, split sails, &c.

Schr. Rescue, Bacon, Baltimore 4 ds., with wheat to H. Stetson.

Schr. Ann, Cole, Petersburg via Hampton Roads 13 ds., with flour to J. Hunter & Co. Experienced heavy weather, stove bulwarks, galley, &c. Dec. 28, lat. 39 16, lon. 73 22, spoke schr. Dr. H. H. Baley, from Virginia for New-York, short of provisions—supplied her.

Schr. L. P. Smith, Hooper, Wilmington 9 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter. Experienced heavy weather, split sails, &c.

Schr. Ann and Susan, Myers, Charleston 7 ds., with cotton to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. W. D. Pitts, Jones, Berlin, with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Assistance, Willets, Berlin, with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Langdon, Gilmore, Savannah, with cotton, bound to Boston. Anchored in the lower Bay this morning.

Schr. R. Borden, Arnold, Philadelphia, for Fall River.

Schr. Preble, Stout, Millbridge, with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Sea Bird, Chase, Fall River.

Schr. Santio, Clark, Westery, Rhode Island.

Schr. C. W. Pratt, Boston.

Schr. Era, Chamberlain, Boston.

Schr. Mary Mankin, Deane, Boston.

Schr. Ann D. Osborne, Georgetown via Long Island Sound, 10 days, with flour to Mott Bedell. The A. D. experienced very heavy weather, split sails, lost anchor, &c.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Providence.

Sloop Isaac H. Borden, Wallace, Fall River.

Propeller Caledonia, Layfield, Baltimore 36 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Propeller J. N. Harris, Smith, New-London.

Propeller Pelican, Aldrich, Providence.

Sailed.

Bark Totherton, (Br.,) Dale, for St. Johns, N. B.
Bark Marie Morton, Bulkley, for Savannah.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 31—Arr. ships Hindoostan, Jayne, Calcutta; Carl, August, Hamburg; Caldera and New-York, Savannah; William, New-Orleans. Barks Starlight and Golden Rule, Smyrna; Mante and Z D, Buenos Ayres; Edwin, Montevideo.

Spoken—Dec. 26, lat. 36, lon. 70 30, brig Queen of the South, from New-York for the Rio Grande.

Dec. 27, lat. 39 24, lon. 70, bark Greenfield, with loss of rudder, and in want of a steamer.

The bark Greenfield, Follansbee, (which is probably the same vessel,) sailed from Manila Aug. 23, for New-York.

P. M.—Arr. Dec. 31, ships Hindostan, Calcutta; William, New-Orleans; New-York, Savannah; Grace Darling, Cadiz; Oxonbridge, Calcutta; barks Manto and Z. D. Buenos Ayres; Edwin, Montevideo; Golden Rule, and Starlight, Smyrna; Rowland, Marseilles; Palestine, Hannah Secor, and Oak, Philadelphia; brigs Icarian, Aux Cayes; Monticello, Port-au-Prince; Souther, Charleston; A. Adams, Wilmington, N. C.; Russian, Baltimore; Galena, Avondale, Stephen Young, and Wm. H. Groton, Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

Nov. 4, lat. 4 51 S., lon. 23 34, Br. Bromansada, from Liverpool for Calcutta.

Nov. 22, off Cape St. Augustine, a large Am. ship, bound S., showing a blue and yellow signal, with letters C and W in it.

Nov. 30, lat. 34 34, lon. 6 18 W., whaling bark Byron of New-Bedford, bound home.

Dec. 26, lat. 37 07, lon. 71 51, ship William, of Bath, for Boston.

No date, off Charleston, ship Harry of the West from New-Orleans for Liverpool.

Foreign Ports.

At Cape Haytien, Dec. 6, schrs. Maria L. Davis, for Boston in 3 ds.; Springhill, do.; Andover, for New-York, unc.

Left at Jeremie, brig Umpire, Bragdon, for Boston in about 20 ds.; schr. Fearless, (of Plymouth,) Adams, do., 18 ds.